Par. 8.2.1.1.52
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Thursday,
24th December, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 24th December, 1953.

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Short Notice Questions and Answers

GARIAHATA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, CALCUTTA

SNQ. 9. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gariahata Industrial Training School, Calcutta, is going to be closed down?

(b) Is it a fact that part of the land on which the three main workshops of the school are situated was requisitioned from Messrs Ballygunge Land and Loan Agency Limited?

(c) What is the number of students who are, at present, receiving vocational and industrial training in this school?

(d) Is it a fact that the buildings in which the workshops referred to above are situated, are all Government constructions and were purchased from the D.A.D. Lands Hiring and Disposals jointly by the West Bengal State Government and the Government of India?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The West Bengal Government have suggested that part of the land on which the Training School is situated should be de-requisitioned and returned to the owners. This matter is under correspondence at the present moment. If the occupation of the land is given up, it will be necessary to reduce the number of seats from 593 to 377.

(b) Yes.

(c) The training capacity of the institute at present is 593. The number of trainees actually undergoing training as on the 30th November, 1953, was 210. The difference is due to the conclusion of the preliminary 18 month's course in technical Trades.

(d) The buildings were constructed by the Government of India over requisitioned land during the war, and were later transferred permanently to the State Government.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that over 100 refugee students from East Pakistan are now receiving vocational training in this Industrial School?

Shri V. V. Giri: Yes.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What are the reasons that weighed with the West Bengal Government in taking the decision for de-requisitioning this part of the land where the workshops are situated?

Shri V. V. Giri: The owners of the land demand it, and it is the policy of the West Bengal Government to give back those lands which were requisitioned and taken before.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the attention of the Government of West Bengal been drawn to the fact that if they

618 PSD.

persist in de-requisitioning the land in question, then the seats will have to be reduced and therefore the de-requisitioning should not be done before any alternative arrangement is made for putting up the workshops?

Shri V. V. Giri: Such a request has been made and I am in touch with the Chief Minister of West Bengal on the matter.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the area of the land which is going to be de-requisitioned and the cost of the structure on the land?

Shri V. V. Giri: There are structures which belong to this kind of land. I think the structures are valued at about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government has negotiated with the Government of West Bengal for any alternative site, or has any alternative site been suggested; and has the cost for removing those workshops to the alternative sites been taken into consideration.

Shri V. V. Giri: They proposed some alternative site in Kalyani. But we thought that it may not be convenient to the trainees. I may assure the hon. Member that I am in the closest touch with the West Bengal Government to see if the date cannot be postponed.

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED IRON AND STEEL PLANT

SNQ. 10. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to his statement in the papers that the proposed Iron and Steel Plant would be located in Orissa?

(b) Is not the statement of the Finance Minister in contradiction to the Press Communiqe issued by the Production Ministry that the location would be decided on purely economic grounds after examination of the conditions of different probable sites by the German Experts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) My attention has been drawn to a press report in which I am stated to have held out a hope that one of the Government of India's biggest industrial enterprises might come to Orissa and that I was referring to the Rs. 70 crores steel plant the site selection of which was in progress. The report is neither accurate nor complete. No hope was expressed; only a possibility was indicated in as much as Orissa is to be one of the States—another State I had mentioned was Madhya Pradesh—where the German team of experts would examine sites with a view to selecting the ultimate location of the plant.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What are the States that have been visited by the team of German experts in this connection, and what are intended to be the probable sites for the location of the plant?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: They were asked to visit the site in Orissa, also Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh, Durgapur in West Bengal and Sindri in Bihar. I know that they have been to Hirakud. I do not know if they have visited the other sites.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Can we have any idea of the time by which the experts will submit their report and Government will make its decision accordingly?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The question relates to what I have stated. The subject falls within the portfolio of my colleague the Minister of Production. He tells me that the report is expected by January.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know the considerations which will weigh in deciding the site?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it arises.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: May I know whether any political considerations will be taken into consideration or the team has been told that only industrial convenience should be taken into consideration?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the site will be selected on any political considerations or purely on economic considerations.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not in a position to answer the question. The Chambers of Commerce—and more than one—had complained that industrialisation of Orissa had not received sufficient attention. I pointed out that the production of power was the fundamental for all industrialisation and had there been no power at Hirakud then even the question of the location of a site for steel plant would not have been considered. That was the context in which I made the statement.

Shri B. Das: You were very very right.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ANTI-LOCUST OPERATION

*1371. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the annual expenditure incurred by Government on anti-locust operations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The annual expenditure incurred by Government on anti-locust operations is Rs. 19 lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRES

*1372. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of trainees at present at the Agricultural Extension Training Centres?

(b) What are the prospects for their employment?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, on 31st October, 1953.

(b) They will be employed as village level workers in the Community Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks.

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

*1373. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether Government are collecting statistics about rural unemployment in the various States in the country?

(b) If so, what are the agencies employed for this purpose?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). A sample survey which is designed to give an idea in regard to rural unemployment has been recently undertaken by the National Sample Survey unit of the Government of India.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES

*1374. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what progress has been made towards providing District, Sub-divisional and Police-thana headquarters with telegraph offices during 1952 and 1953?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

	Telegraph Offices opened during	
	1952	1953
District Towns	5	3
Sub Divisional Towns	5	5
Tehsil and Thana Stations	29	31

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

*1375. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government in regard to the recommendations on fodder production and rinderpest made by the Poona Conference of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): A statement showing the steps taken in regard to fodder production is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, VI annexure No. 22.]

As regards Rinderpest the scheme on eradication of this disease has been transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is setting up a Central Rinderpest Control Committee to initiate the work and to control progress and administer a Pilot Project.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN BOMBAY

*1376. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for the development of National Highways in the State of Bombay during 1952-53;

(b) the amount allotted for the year 1953-54;

(c) whether Government have received any proposals for National Highways Development from the Bombay Government; and

(d) if so, what are those proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 50.35 lakh.

(b) Rs. 85.98 lakh has been allotted so far.

(c) and (d). Proposals in respect of 21 development works estimated to cost Rs. 100.70 lakh have so far been received during the current financial year. Out of these, 17 works estimated to cost Rs. 79.50 lakh have been sanctioned and the rest are under consideration.

FIROZABAD RAILWAY STATION

*1377. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have acquired some plots on the siding of the Firozabad Railway Station for the construction of new quarters for the Railway employees;

(b) If so, when the work of construction is going to start; and

(c) what amount of expenditure Government propose to incur on this construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not just at present.

(c) Does not arise.

FORD FOUNDATION AGREEMENT

*1378. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total sum to be administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the last Ford Foundation Agreement;

(b) the different heads under which the sum is to be expended and the amounts thereof; and

(c) the arrangements made to give effect to the programme of work envisaged?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Rs. 21,40,700

(b) (i) Publication of a journal for Village Cultivators—Rs. 1,20,500.

(ii) Establishment of Extension Departments to 5 Agricultural Colleges —Rs. 20,20,200.

(c) (i) The publication of monthly journal Dharti-ke-lal, which is an illustrated news sheet written in a very simple language for new literates in the villages especially those situated in areas where community projects are located, has been initiated and two issues of the journal for the months of October and November, 1953 have been brought out.

(ii) Three Extension Departments to be attached to Agricultural Colleges at Nagpur, Tollygunge and Poona in the States of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bombay respectively have already been sanctioned, while negotiations with the Governments of

Madras and Hyderabad are in progress for the establishment of these Departments to Agricultural Colleges in those States.

OUT-AGENCIES IN EASTERN RAILWAY

***1379. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many out-agencies there are on the Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of buses that are at the disposal of these out-agencies as on the 1st October, 1953; and

(c) whether a uniform policy is followed as regards the granting of out-agencies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 10.

(b) Only 4 of the 10 out-agencies carry passengers; the number of buses at the disposal of these 4 out-agencies on the 1st October, 1953, was 27.

(c) Yes, Sir.

TUBE-WELLS

***1380. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of tube-wells to be dug in India, for which contracts have been given to (i) Messrs. Associated Tube Wells Ltd., and (ii) Messrs. Harold T. Smith and the rate sanctioned to each of the contractors for a single tube-well?

(b) What is the amount spent by the Government of India so far for digging tube-wells?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 1215 tube-wells by M/s. Associated Tubewells Ltd., and 755 tubewells by M/s. Harold T. Smith.

Under the T. C. A. Project, 1005 tubewells will be constructed by both the contractors at the flat rate of Rs. 29,000/- for a complete well with pump-set and transformer. The cost of 965 tube-wells contracted out to M/s. Associated Tube-wells Ltd.. in 1950, works out to about Rs. 27,000/- per well.

(b) Government of India do not spend anything themselves on these projects, but have agreed to advance loans to the States undertaking such projects. The total amount of loans so far sanctioned to the States concerned is Rs. 434.75 lakhs for these projects.

AIR LINES OF INDIA STAFF

***1381. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in August 1953, the employees of the non-scheduled Air Lines of India had submitted a memorandum to Government;

(b) what were the points urged in the memorandum; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on them?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees had represented that competition with a state owned organisation and the gradual expansion of scheduled air services to new stations which were hitherto served only by non-scheduled operators, will affect the latter adversely and urged that either all the stations be opened to the non-scheduled operators also on they be taken over as running concerns, and the staff be treated on the same footing as those of the scheduled air transport companies already taken over by the Air Corporations.

(c) Government do not propose to take any action; they are not satisfied that nationalisation of scheduled air transport has, as such, affected non-scheduled operators so adversely as to render it impossible for them to continue in business.

MOBILE HEALTH UNITS

*1382. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have expressed their desire to constitute mobile health units for whose aid the Central Government had made a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the current budget;

(b) if so, which are those States; and

(c) what is the amount so far given to each of the State Governments for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The Governments of Madras and Orissa in addition to Part C States, except Tripura expressed a desire to establish mobile health units. The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the current budget was meant for providing health units for undeveloped and backward States.

(c) No grants have so far been given to any State Government.

MALARIA INSTITUTE OF INDIA

*1383. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malaria Institute of India has expanded according to plan;

(b) what is the nature of guidance and control that it has exercised over the operations of National Malaria Control Programme;

(c) whether there is any provision for imparting training to workers engaged in the Programme; and

(d) if so, what is the number of persons that have been trained so far or are being trained at present?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes;

(b) The Malaria Institute excercises co-ordination with a view to (i) the proper and economical use of materials supplied to the States, (ii) ensuring the adoption of established techniques and (iii) the assessment of results. Officers are deputed by the Malaria Institute to see how the National Malaria Control Programme is being implemented and give advice where necessary. An "Operation Guide" which contains detailed instructions on the various aspects of the Programme and the duties to be assigned to the various personnel, has been circulated to all the States and to the Malaria Control Units.

(c) Yes.

(d) The following categories of personnel have been trained so far during 1953:—

Medical Officers	22
Malaria Inspectors	133
Engineers.	10

DEHRI ROHTAS LIGHT RAILWAY

*1384. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the managing agency of the Dehri Rohtas Light Railway is again proposed to be transferred to Messrs. Dalmia and Co.?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Government have no information.

SULTANGANJ-BAIDYANATHDHAM LIGHT RAILWAY

*1385. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether a company has been registered for starting Sultanganj Baidyanathdham Light Railway?

(b) If so, how far has the work of this company advanced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company have not yet even undertaken the survey for the proposed line.

AIR-CONDITIONED CLASS

*1386. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state which are the lines where air-conditioned class accommodation has been introduced?

(b) Will the class I officers who were entitled to travel in 1st class be entitled to this air-conditioned class now?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement showing the trains on which air-conditioned accommodation is at present provided is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 23.]

(b) No; no change has been made in the Pass Rules consequent on the decision to withdraw First Class accommodation. Only those class I officers who are in administrative ranks and above are eligible as in the past, to travel free in air-conditioned accommodation while on duty.

VALIVADE FLAG STATION

*1387. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government have received any representation from the residents of Gandhi Nagar Colony (Kollapur), to convert the present flag station of Valivade into a full-fledged station as the population of the Colony is over 8,000 apart from the population of other villages which would also be served by this station?

(b) If so. when do Government propose to accede to the demand?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Government have received representations for the conversion of the Valivade Halt station on the Southern Railway into a regular stations with facilities for booking goods and passengers.

(b) This matter is under consideration.

चितबड़ागांव में वैगनों का सम्भरण

*१३८८. **श्री आर० एन० सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चितबड़ागांव स्टेशन में १–५–१९५३ तक कितने वैगनों के लिये वहां के महाजनों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन किया था :

(ख) क्या इस रजिस्ट्रेशन को पूरा करने के लिये रेलवे विभाग के अधिकारियों ने ६५ वैगनों की एक पूरी की पूरी गाड़ी दी थी :

(ग) इन में से कितने वैगन लादे गये और कितने का रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रतिसंहृत (कैन्सिल) कराया गया ;

(घ) क्या प्रतिसंहृत वैगनों की जमानत का रुपया लौटाना भी पड़ा; तथा

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितना और क्यों ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 602 wagons. at Chit-Baragoan Station.

(b) 65 wagons, which were available on the 9th May, 1952, for the clearance of the traffic for Assam, consisted of 6 already at the station and 59 which arrived by a train on this day.

(c) 23 wagons only were loaded and 574 registrations for Assam were treated as cancelled.

(d) Yes, in respect of registrations for 572 wagons only.

(e) A refund of Rs. 14,225/- has already been arranged and the balance of Rs. 75/- will be refunded on the submission of a satisfaction petition to the court. The refund was arranged consequent to the acceptance of the grounds put forward by the merchants in this particular case that as wagons had not been allotted against their indents and they had not withdrawn the indents, the registration fees therefore should not be forfeited.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

***1389. Shri P. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the **Minister** of Railways be pleased to state whether any survey has been made in regard to over-crowding in Third Class carriages in trains on the Indian Railways?

(b) If so, what is the result of this survey?

(c) On which of the through trains on main lines has over-crowding been observed?

(d) What steps, if any, have been taken or are proposed to be taken to minimise over-crowding?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The recent surveys indicate that generally speaking main line through trains are well occupied and sometimes get over-crowded on certain sections and during certain periods of the year.

(c) Trains which generally experience over-crowding are shown in a statement which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* appendix VI, annexure No. 24]

(d) Steps taken to minimise over-crowding include (i) introduction of additional trains;

(ii) extension of the run of some existing trains; and

(iii) re-adjustment of the scale of accommodation of the different classes on trains.

PRINTING PAPER

***1390. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is going on for making printing paper from bambeo pulps; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Laboratory and Pilot plant experiments have been carried out on the production of cheap grade printing papers like newsprint from bamboo. Arrangements are being made to carry out commercial trials in a paper mill.

BAD CLIMATE ALLOWANCE TO P AND T STAFF

***1391. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey undertaken to classify certain stations for the payment of bad climate allowance to the employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the survey was undertaken?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Classification has been completed, but review of allowances has not been completed in the case of some localities. It is not practicable to make a review of allowances simultaneously in respect of all localities.

(c) In 1949.

EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE AT MANDYA

***1392. Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Extension Training Centre at Visvesvaraya Farm, Mandya, Mysore State;

(b) if so, how many trainees have been given training;

(c) whether it is a fact that these trainees went on a hunger strike last month; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) 66

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo-Pakistan Railway Conference

*1393. { **Shri Muniswamy:**
Shri G. P. Sinha:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

(a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pakistan Railway Conference was held recently at Karachi?

(b) If so, was any settlement reached at the Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; the undernoted meetings were held at Karachi in November, 1953:—

(i) Stores Sub-Committee (Railways) to determine division of outstanding items of rolling stock (16th-18th November, 53).

(ii) Railway Standing Committee to decide current matters pertaining to interchange of traffic and stock with Pakistan (19th November, 53).

(iii) A conference to consider resumption of passenger traffic between India and West Pakistan. (19th November, 53).

(b) No settlement was reached in regard to resumption of passenger traffic between India and West Pakistan, but decisions were taken in regard to the division and exchange of outstanding items of rolling stock, stores and other matters pertaining to contractual and staff claims. The minutes are awaiting ratification by both the governments.

Displaced T. B. Patients

***1394. Shri Bhagat Jha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the Ministry of Rehabilitation has placed any amount at the disposal of the Health Ministry for the treatment of displaced indigent T.B. patients during 1953-54?

(b) What is the total amount so far sanctioned to the Health Ministry for such purposes?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The total amount allotted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to the Ministry of Health for the purpose since 1949-50 is Rs. 17,46,000/-/-

South Bihar Sugar Works, Bihta

***1395. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to permit the South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta to be shifted to Bombay State;

(b) If so, whether Bihar Government was consulted in the matter; and

(c) the reasons why it has been decided to shift the factory?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The working of the factory at its present site (Bihta) is uneconomic due to paucity of cane in the factory area. At its new site it has good prospects of working to its full capacity.

Railway Skilled Staff

***1396. Shri M. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee in respect of higher skilled and master craftsmen?

(b) Have these recommendations been implemented specially in the Railway workshop at Gorakhpore?

(c) If the answer to the part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The recommendation was that there should be two grades of highly skilled workers—highly skilled grade I at Rs. 125—185 and highly skilled grade II at Rs. 80-160. The Master Craftsmen will be highly skilled grade I.

(b) and (c). These recommendations have been implemented in most of the Railways. The proposals in respect of the Railway workshop at Gorakhpur are about to be finalised.

TOBACCO GRADING INSPECTORATE

***1397. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission were implemented in regard to the pay scales of posts in the Tobacco Grading Inspectorate; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The Central Pay Commission made no recommendation regarding the Tobacco Grading Inspectorate of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee. The Government has taken over the Inspectorate from the 1st March, 1953.

RAILWAYS CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

***1398. Shri Vallatharas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Indian Railways Conference Association is a statutory body, and if so, under what enactment was it created?

(b) Have Government any proposal or has there been any re-organisation of the Association after the integration of the Indian Railways?

(c) Have Government under consideration any proposal to abolish the Association?

(d) Is the expenditure of the Association met from the Consolidated Fund of India?

(e) By whom is the audit of its accounts done?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Indian Railway Conference Association is a Voluntary Association of all Railways (Government and non-Government) in India and not a statutory body. It is, however, under Government control.

(b) There has been no re-organisation as such, except that the powers of control and regulation of wagons which were exercised by the General Secretary of the I.R.C.A. in his capacity as Director of Wagon Interchange have been now transferred to the Railway Board.

(c) No.

(d) The expenditure is borne by Railways parties to the Association.

(e) By the Accounts Department of the Northern Railway.

NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROJECT

***1399. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Malaria Control Project envisages a scheme in the endemic malarial regions of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and the East and West Godavari Districts of the Andhra State with the aid of the Technical Co-operation Administration and under the auspices of the Government of India; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether there will be any co-ordination between the Anti-malarial Teams working in the contiguous malarial areas of the Orissa State and the Andhra State in the interest of over-all control of malaria prevalent in the Agency Tracts of both the States?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) There will be coordination between the anti-malaria teams, under the supervision of the Director of the Malaria Institute of India who is the coordinating authority for the National Malaria Control Programme for the whole of India.

TANKER FLEET

***1400. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether Government propose to build the nucleus of a tanker fleet for India?

(b) If so, has any plan been prepared in this regard?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the estimated expenditure involved in this plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The whole question of Government acquiring a few tankers for commercial operation is under active consideration. It is not possible at this stage to give any details of the plan or the amount of expenditure likely to be involved in it.

MINOR IRRIGATION IN MADRAS

***1400-A. Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial aid given by the Central Government to Madras State for the development of its minor irrigation projects during the period 1951-53;

(b) how many minor irrigation schemes were served thereby; and

(c) what is the approximate acreage that will be benefited by those schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 25]

NEW POST OFFICES IN RAJASTHAN

***1401. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of new post offices opened or proposed to be opened in the districts of Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Banswara of Rajasthan during the current year?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Udaipur—opened Nil

To be opened 1

Chitorgarh (Pratapgarh State has been merged in the Chitorgarh district):

Opened 3

To be opened 1

Banswara—Opened Nil

To be opened 6

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR JAMNAGAR

***1402. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that Jamnagar has not as yet got telephone exchange facilities?

(b) When do Government propose to extend those facilities?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A telephone exchange already exists at Jamnagar. A scheme for its rehabilitation and for connecting it to the trunk network is under examination.

OVER-AGED RAILWAY COACHES

***1403. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no spare coaches are kept at big junctions like Viramgam and Surendranagar and therefore very often coaches of lower class had to be converted into higher ones and *vice versa*?

(b) If so, do Government propose to remove the hardship caused to passengers on account of over-aged coaches?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Due to acute paucity of coaches it is not possible at present to provide suitable spare coaches at big junctions. On occasions, therefore, replacement of coaches on regular services by others of similar types is not feasible.

(b) Yes, as and when the progressive availability of coaches permits of this.

RAILWAY SENIORITY COMMITTEES

***1404. Shri Frank Anthony:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Seniority Committees are at work in respect of all the Railways;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred in respect of these Seniority Committees;

(c) whether the dates for the completion of the work of these Committees have been constantly extended;

(d) when the work of these Committees is likely to be completed; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a number of senior railwaymen have retired, in the meanwhile, without getting their proper seniority?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) None. All Seniority Committees were wound up in April, 1953.

(b) Rupees six lakhs approximately in all.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a). The staff who were in service on the date of integration and have retired already will have their seniority re-fixed in accordance with the orders for the purpose of confirmation.

RE-RAILING IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

***1405. Shri Frank Anthony:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Department of the Southern Railway have asked for permission to undertake the re-railing of extensive sections because they are a potential danger to the travelling public;

(b) whether these requests have been turned down by the Railway Board;

(c) whether because of the dangerous condition of the track, speed restrictions have been imposed on many sections of the Southern Railway; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of these speed restrictions, drivers complain of rough riding and lurching on these tracks?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such case has come to notice so far.

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION

***1406. Shri Frank Anthony:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has received complaints of dissatisfaction among the staff on the score of irrelevant questions being asked by Selection Boards; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the questions asked by selection boards are directed to ascertain the efficiency of the staff in their work and duties?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No specific complaints have been received though the hon. Member has made certain general allegations in the past.

(b) Instructions have been issued to railways laying down how much weightage should be given to the various factors influencing selections.

SHOLAPUR SOIL CONSERVATIO RESEARCH STATION

***1407. Shri Kanavade Patil:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments are being carried on by the Sholapur Soil Conservation Research Station to ascertain the percentage of soil-erosion in Sholapur District of Bombay State; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of soil-erosion per acre, per annum?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 26.]

MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, BEHALA

***1408. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Marine Engineering College has been opened recently at Behala, in Calcutta?

(b) If so, what are the subjects to be taught in this College?

(c) Is this College meant to impart training to officers only or can private individuals also be trained in this College?

(d) Are any foreign experts also working in this College?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 27.]

(c) Admission to the College is open to all boys between the ages of 15½ and 19 years with the requisite educational qualifications.

(d) The Principal is the only foreign national employed in the College.

RAILWAY LAND

***1409. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the lands on either side of the Railway lines of the Grand Chord line from Asansol to Gaya, as also, of the feeder lines, are settled each year to prospective cultivators offering highest bids?

(b) If so, were all such lands settled this year before paddy cultivation and if not, why?

(c) Were certain lands not settled this year and if so, at which places and why?

(d) What was the bid amount fetched in 1951, 1952 and 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The policy is to entrust all surplus cultivable railway lands to the State Governments for leasing out to cultivators and the responsibility of letting land to prospective cultivators rests entirely with them.

(b) and (c). Surplus Railway land in West Bengal has been handed over to the State Government. There has been some unavoidable delay in settlement of lands in Jharia coalfields area as all the surplus land has not been taken over by the Bihar Government in time.

			Rs.
(d)	1951	—	17,140/-
	1952	—	26,298/8/-
	1953		11,661/8/-

SUGARCANE WAX

***1410. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been carried out to see that sugarcane wax can be used for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the percentage of wax available from Indian cane stalk?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 28.]

SISIWA SUGAR MILLS

***1411. Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to reply to unstarred question No. 231 asked on the 30th November, 1953 and state:

(a) what are the reasons for the abrupt fall in recovery in the Sisiwa

Sugar Mills in the month of May 1953; and

(b) what was the total production of the Sisiwa Mills for the Season 1952-53?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 29.]

LOCUSTS

***1412. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the answer given to a supplementary. arising out of the reply given to starred question No. 397 asked on the 30th November, 1953, regarding the attack by locusts on crops in some districts of Tamilnad and state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to investigate the matter; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been no locust attack in the whole of Madras State during the past 4 years.

RAILWAY WAGONS

***1413. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirements of wagons for Indian Railways; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up its own wagon-building factory?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The annual requirement of wagons for the next 6 years is estimated to be of the order of about 12000.

(b) No Sir, it is proposed to order these wagons from private firms in India.

BRIDGES

***1414. Shri Hem Raj:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what grants have been made by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for the construction of bridges on National Highways during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54?

(b) Have the Punjab Government approached the Central Government for a grant for the construction of a bridge at Dehra Gopipur on the river *Beas* and if so, for how much?

(c) Are any special considerations given for the construction of such bridges in the scarcity-affected areas?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes. A request for a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs, representing 2/3rds of the cost of the proposed bridge, from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve has recently been received from the Punjab Government and is under consideration. The bridge does not lie on a National Highway.

(c) No proposal has come up from any State Government for the construction of a bridge on a National Highway on the ground that the bridge is required in a scarcity-affected area. A high priority has, however, been given to the construction of missing bridges in the five-year programme for the development of National Highways.

STATEMENT

Grants made to the Punjab Government for the construction of bridges on the National Highways in the State during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 *and* 1953-54.

Rs. in Lakhs

Year	Amount
1951-52	5.26
1952-53	9.01
1953-54	11.77

ERGOT

***1415. Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the Medical Stores Depot. Madras, undertook the processing and standardisation of Ergot production in India?

(b) Was it distributed to Government Stores and Hospitals?

(c) Is it being continued and if not, why?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 30.]

COMPENSATION TO AIR-CRASH VICTIMS

***1416. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the amount of compensation, gratuity and provident fund paid to the dependants of the employees of Air India who had died in the Air India Dakota crash at Palam on the 8th May, 1953?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the required information. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 31.]

The accident occurred at 0113 hours on the 9th May 1953.

ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS

***1417. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Post and Telegraph Department issued before the 26th January 1950 are statutory or not;

(b) if not, under what authority, in exercise of what powers and by whom the said rules were issued;

(c) whether the rules for recruitment of Engineering Supervisors issued in 1953 were framed by the President under article 309 of the Constitution of India; and

(d) if the pre-1950 rules for recruitment of Engineering Supervisors are not statutory, whether the two categories of employees can be borne on one and the same cadre?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The recruitment rules issued prior to 26th January 1950, the date of inauguration of the Constitution, were of the nature of Executive Instructions.

(b) The rules were issued under the general executive authority vested in Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

JHOOM CULTIVATION

***1418. Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Government of India had recently sent a team of two experts headed by the Inspector-General of Forests to the hill areas of Assam to study the problems of Jhoom or shifting cultivation?

(b) If so, what places were visited by them?

(c) What recommendations have been made by them?

(d) What amount of expenditure is likely to be incurred in order to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 32.]

Copies of the report have also been placed in the Library.

(d) Rs. 12 lakhs approximately.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT SAHARSA

***1419. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representation has been made to Government for providing a telephone exchange office at Saharsa (Bihar); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide telephone facilities at Saharsa?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO CALCUTTA

***1420. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the responsibility to supply rice for meeting the needs of Calcutta and industrial area has been taken over by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to see that better quality rice is supplied in that area through ration shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes, and it is expected that West Bengal will contribute 1 lakh tons towards this commitment from their internal purchases.

(b) Yes, Sir, efforts are being made to improve the acceptability of Orissa rice in West Bengal by better polishing wherever necessary and also to supply a part of West Bengal's quota in the form of paddy so that West Bengal could mill this paddy themselves into rice.

कागज़ बनाने का यन्त्र

***१४२१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९४९ में देहरादून गवेषणा संस्था के लिये २० लाख रुपये का एक कागज़ बनाने का यन्त्र विदेश से मंगाया गया था

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बहुत सी मशीनों की पैकिंग भी अभी तक खोली नहीं गई है ;

(ग) क्या यन्त्र अभी तक लगाया नहीं गया है ;

(घ) इस यंत्र की देख रेख तथा संरक्षण के निमित्त १९४९ से अब तक कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई है; तथा

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस यन्त्र का उपयोग न करने की दशा में इसे इस उद्देश्य से बेच देना चाहती है कि यह देश के उत्पादन कार्य में कहीं काम आ जाये ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. But the cost of the pilot plant was 13½ lakhs.

(b) The machines have been opened, checked and some already set up.

(c) The installation of the plant has been held up due to delay in:

- (i) receipt of blue prints from U.S.A., and
- (ii) in taking advantage of T.C.A. aid for complimentary units.

(d) Nil.

(e) No.

PRIVATE-OWNED RAILWAY LINES

***1422. Shri Gopala Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the employees of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and Fatuah-Islampur Light Railway under the management of Martin and Company have served a notice of strike on the Management to the effect that they would go on strike after the 3rd December, 1953?

(b) What are the demands put forward by the employees?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the employees?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The Bihar Light Railwaymen's Union, Arrah, served a notice of strike, dated the 4th November 1953, on the General Manager, Martin Light

Railways, conveying the intention of the workers to go on strike from the 26th November 1953 failing settlement of their demands. Subsequently the Union informed the Chief Labour Commissioner that the strike was postponed to 3rd December 1953. The union, it is understood has put off the strike.

(b) A statement containing the Union's demands is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 33.]

(c) The Conciliation Officer (Central), Patna, is trying to bring about an amicable settlement between the parties. Further action, if required, will be taken after considering the Conciliation Officer's report.

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

***1423. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate a national water supply programme under the T.C.A. Programme and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme is?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The scheme is under discussion with the Planning Commission.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KANPUR

***1424. Shri M. D. Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fourteen camels squatting on a railway line at Kanpur were killed by an on-rushing railway Mail train, as mentioned in an editorial article entitled "The Massacre at Kanpur" in the *Times of India* of the 30th November, 1953?

(b) If so, have Government made an inquiry into the causes that led to this incident?

(c) What is the outcome of the inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At about 5-45 hours on 25th November 1953, No. 112 Up Lucknow-Banda Passenger train, while nearing the outer signal of Kanpur Bridge station, ran over a number of camels of which fourteen were killed. The engine of the train partially derailed in consequence.

(b) Yes. A joint Enquiry was held by a Committee of Junior Officers of the Railway.

(c) Owing to poor visibility due to misty weather the driver could not notice the obstruction in time to bring his train to a stop before running over the camels.

CIVIL AVIATION

***1425. Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government to link the Capitals of the States by Air?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, it is the policy of the Government of India to provide an air link for the capital of each State provided there is sufficient air-traffic potential and a suitable site is available in the vicinity for an aerodrome.

(b) Out of the 27 States in India, aerodromes already exist at the Capitals of 20, as shown in the statement which I lay on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI. annexure No. 34.]

It is proposed to construct an aerodrome at Chandigarh shortly. Preliminary surveys are in hand for selecting a suitable site for the construction of an aerodrome near shillong also.

RE-INSTATEMENT OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

***1426. { Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:**
Shri B. S. Murthy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1931, when Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was assaulted in the Alipore Central Jail, the workers of Lilloah Workshop, Eastern Railway staged a demonstration within the workshop resulting in a case under Section 147, I.P.C. and conviction thereafter;

(b) whether any appeals for their re-appointment were received by Government in terms of Government of India's order of the 13th September, 1951; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

BONUS TO BANK EMPLOYEES

***1427. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the managements of the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the United Commercial Bank have reduced the quantum of bonus to be paid to their employees for the year 1952-53; and

(b) what action, if any, Government propose to take to see that the bonus due to the employees of these banks is paid?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). The industrial dispute relating to the payment of bonus to the employees by the United Commercial Bank for the three years 1950, 1951 and 1952 has been referred to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and its award is awaited.

As regards the disputes concerning the quantum of bonus raised by the employees of the Central Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank, Government are considering the reports submitted by the Chief Labour Commissioner after attempting conciliation.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT

***1428. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is in existence;

(b) if so, the number of the representatives of 'Bidi' Industry on the same;

(c) the date when its last meeting was held and the main recommendations made therein; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when and for what period it was constituted?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) Two, one representing employers and the other representing workers.

(c) 20th and 21st July 1950. A copy of the summary of proceedings of the meeting is placed on the Table of the House. *(Placed in the Library. See Library Index No. S243/53.)*

(d) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE TO SHIPPING COMPANIES

***1429. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the total amount of loans advanced to private shipping companies during the year 1953 for the purchase of ships for coastal trade together with the names and amounts advanced to each company?

(b) How much additional tonnage, whether old or new has been acquired thereby and from which countries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 35.]

COMMONWEALTH TELE-COMMUNICATION BOARD

***1430. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total amount of contribution paid to the Commonwealth Tele-Communication Board during 1952-53?

(b) What is the representation of India on the Board and where is the head office of the Board?

(c) Are any Indians employed in this office and if so, how many?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Rs. 60,000.

(b) India like other Commonwealth countries has one representative on the Board. The office of the Board is in London.

(c) Yes, one.

MAHABIRJI RAILWAY STATION

***1431. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about a lac of passengers visit Shri Mahabirji Railway Station on the Western Railway every year?

(b) Are Government aware that the railway timings of arrival and departure are inconvenient and representations to this effect have already been submitted to the authorities concerned?

(c) Do any fast or mail trains stop at this station?

(d) If not, do Government propose to stop any one of the trains there?

(e) Have Government considered the advisability of extending the Shuttle trains to Sawai Madhopur or attaching special bogies to and from the station by 33 down and 34 up trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) An average of about 82,000 passengers visit Shri Mahabirji, every year.

(b) Of the two trains each way, including one fast express train, serving this station, the timings of the express trains, which pass this station late at night, are not convenient. No representations have been received regarding it.

(c) and (d). Yes, Nos. 33 Down and 34 Up Dehra Dun Express trains.

(e) There is not sufficient traffic justification for the extension of the shuttle train between Bayana and Sawai Madhopur which would also necessitate the provision of facilities for turning broad gauge engines at Sawai Madhopur and which are not otherwise required. Neither there is sufficient traffic justification for the introduction of a through service carriage from and to Shri Mahabirji for which also facilities at considerable expenditure will have to be specially provided at Shri Mahabirji for attaching and detaching the carriages within a reasonable time.

OVER-BRIDGES

***1432. Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipality of Anantapur town presented a memorandum to the Deputy Minister during his visit to Guntakal requesting the construction of an over-bridge on the railway line between Anantapur and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the request?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The level crossing in question has been included by the Madras Government in the list of level crossings, they have recommended for replacement by over-bridges and they have assigned to it the 29th position in the order of priority. The work can, therefore, be undertaken only when the road authorities concerned find funds for their share of the cost.

HUBLI AERODROME

***1433. Shri Neswi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state at what stage the proposal for constructing an aerodrome in Hubli is at present?

(b) What are the findings of the site selection committee and what action Government propose to take on their findings?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Hubli has been included in our current programme for the construction of new aerodromes. A site 3 miles from Hubli Railway Station on the Hubli-Amengiri road has been selected and, funds permitting, the work is expected to be taken up within the next three years.

RAILWAY LAND

***1434. Pandit S. C. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands leased out under the policy of affording opportunity for growing more food, cease to be Railway property;

(b) if so, whose property such kind of land becomes; and

(c) whether Government have laid down any specific rules for the leasing out of such land?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Surplus Railway land fit for cultivation is handed over to the State Governments for letting to individual cultivators subject to the condition *inter alia* that no accrual of occupancy or tenancy right arises.

RAILWAY LAND

***1435. Pandit S. C. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one hundred *bighas* of Railway land near Burhee Station on Eastern Railway, have been leased out to one single person;

(b) whether a representation has been received by Government on behalf of landless Scheduled Castes for the grant of this land; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to take in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is no station as Burpaya on the Eastern Railway. Presumably the hon. Member is referring to Burhee Station. About 39 acres surplus Railway land fit for cultivation has been handed over to the State Governments for letting to cultivators, and the responsibility for distributing such lands lies entirely with them. It is reported that the State Government have let this land to one person.

(b) No representation has been received by the Ministry of Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

MONGHYR-MONGHYR GHAT STEAMER SERVICE

***1436. Pandit S. C. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steamer service between Monghyr and Monghyr Ghat was at any time a co-ordinated railway service run by the late E.I.R. Company; and

(b) if so, when was this service given up and under what circumstances?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir, from 1920 to 31st May, 1943.

(b) From 1st June, 1943, the railway ferry service between Monghyr and Monghyr Ghat was closed down due to the requisitioning of ferry steamers for Military purposes.

GORAKHPUR LABOUR FORCE ORGANISATION

***1437. Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers recruited by Gorakhpur Labour Force

Organisation during the years 1952 and 1953 upto 1st December, 1953;

(b) the workers sent to different States (Industry-wise); and

(c) whether it is in the contemplation of Government to close down this organisation?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The total number of workers recruited by the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation during the year 1952 was 18,024. During 1953 up to 1st December 1953 it was 17,139.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 36.]

(c) The future of the Organisation will be discussed at the next meeting of the Indian Labour Conference being held in January 1954.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

***1438. Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to to state:

(a) when the Industrial Tribunal to go into the question of wages, dearness allowance, leave facilities etc. of the workers in Coal-mines will be constituted as assured by Government during the Fourth Session of the House of the People; and

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up the Tribunal?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). Government are re-examining the question and they hope to announce the decision shortly.

WEST COAST ROAD

***1439. Shri N. P. Damodaran:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to change the alignment of the west-coast road (Bombay-Cape Comorin) passing through Chirakkal Taluk in Malabar District, Madras State and if so, what is the proposed change?

(b) Has any representation been received by Government for not changing the original alignment and if so, what decision have Government taken in the matter?

(c) If any change in the alignment is contemplated, what are the reasons for the change?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; a proposal has been made to the Government of India that the existing alignment of the West Coast Road within the Chirakkal Taluk passing through Taliparamba should be changed to run *via* Kannapuram and Madayi.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received both for and against the proposed change in the alignment. The Government of India have not taken any decision in the matter which is under discussion with the State Government of Madras.

FISHERIES

651. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any systematic work is being carried out under the Fisheries Department in collecting the necessary data for the development of deep sea fishing from the Southern Waters—off the coast of Travancore-Cochin State and Malabar and off the Coramandal Coast, south of Madras?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Collecting necessary data for coastal and estuarine fisheries is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government is only responsible for development of deep-sea fisheries for which work has been initiated at Bombay for collecting the necessary data off the Coasts of Bombay and Saurashtra.

MICA LABOUR WELFARE COMMITTEE, GUDUR

652. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state how the Mica Labour Welfare Committee at Gudur was constituted?

(b) Who are its present Members?

(c) When will their term of office expire?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Nellore, was constituted under section 4 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, read with sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1948.

(b) —

(1) Shri D. Basavaraju, Collector of Nellore—*Chairman*.

(2) The President of the District Board, Nellore. (Seat vacant as the Board has been superseded).

(3) Shri K. Shanmugam, Member of the State Legislature.

(4) Shri O. Venkatachalam, Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras.	Representative of the Central Government.
(5) Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, (*vice-chairman*) (6) Shri T. Rami Reddi	Representing mica mine owners.
(7) Shri Vedagiri Subbaramiah. (8) Shri S.V. Ramana Sarma	Representing workmen employed in the mica mining Industry.
(9) Shrimati T. Munamma	Woman representative.

(c) On the 27th April 1954.

KHANAPUR RAILWAY STATION

653. Shri Joachim Alva: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the heavy traffic at Khanapur Railway Station in Belgaum District of the Bombay State?

(b) Are Government aware of the hardships undergone by the students who go from Khanapur to Belgaum and have either to return late in the night or too early before school or college hours to catch a train back to Khanapur?

(c) Are concession tickets issued for the public at Khanapur in the shape of monthly and seasonal passes?

(d) What is the reason for the 903 UP Express train not stopping at Khanapur?

(e) Why do the trains stop only for two minutes at Khanapur?

(f) Do Government propose to provide a halt at Idalhond between Desur and Khanapur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Khanapur is a moderately important station situated midway between Londa and Belgaum. During the period April to September this year the average daily number of outward passengers dealt with at this station was 477. The inward traffic is also approximately the same.

(b) The following are the train services available for students for their return journey to Khanapur:

		No. 920 Miraj-Davengere Passenger	No. 906 Poona-Londa Passenger
Belgaum	Arr.	14·20	21·18
	Dep.	14·38	21·41
Khanapur	Arr.	15·18	22·22

(c) Yes; in the shape of season tickets for destinations within 50 miles.

(d) No. 903 Up Express is a fast train primarily meant to cater for long distance traffic and addition of the halt will increase its overall journey time and constitute a precedent which is liable to give rise to requests for provision of halts at other such stations.

(e) Generally, at all wayside stations, where traffic offering is moderate, a halt of 2 to 3 minutes only is provided and meets the requirements adequately.

(f) Government are investigating the feasibility of opening a flag station at Idalhond.

'JIRATRA' TENANTS

654. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Jiratra" tenants are being prevented by the Government of Tripura from cutting their crops in the area of Box

Nagar, Kalam-Chura etc., of Sonamura division in Tripura unless they each pay Rs. 2/- to Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in addition, six maunds of paddy per Kanis is being taken by the procurement department;

(c) what are the reasons for taking Rs. 2/- per tenant for granting permission to cut crops; and

(d) what is average amount of paddy produced in that locality per Kanis and what minimum amount of paddy will remain with the tenants after giving six maunds to Government per Kanis?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In case of Jiratias their entire produce is to be sold to Government except requirements for seeds and seasonal labourers as follows, which shall have to be kept somewhere inside the State:—

(i) Requirement for seeds @ 30 seers per acre.

(ii) for feeding agricultural labourer @ 3 maunds paddy per acre per annum.

OWN-YOUR-TELEPHONE SCHEME

655. **Shri Krishna Chandra:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the names of places where own-your-telephone scheme is in force at present?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (1) Ahmedabad. (2) Amritsar (3) Bangalore (4) Barnala (5) Bombay (6) Calcutta (7) Delhi (8) Hyderabad (9) Kanpur (10) Madras (11) Nagpur (12) Veraval.

SUGAR MILLS

656. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in India (State-wise) in 1952-53;

(b) the number of those sugar factories which were crushing sugarcane in the 1952-53 season (State-wise); and

(c) the number of those factories which are expected to work in the current season (State-wise) ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 37.]

WOOL RESEARCH

657. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 853 asked on the 11th December, 1953 and state the researches that have so far been made in each of the two research stations opened in the Himalayan regions for the production of fine wool?

(b) How have those researches been so far applied and with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement is laid describing the researches made. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 38.]

(b) *Pipalkoti (U.P.)*.—It is too early to expect results within the short period the scheme has been in operation.

Banihal (Kashmir): The imported rams are being distributed in selected villages for the development of local sheep in Districts of Jammu and Kashmir.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

658. Shri Bhakt Darshan: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what is the total amount of money provided in the budget for 1953-54 for opening additional Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices?

(b) What lump sum allotments have been made to each Circle for this purpose?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

LATE RUNNING OF REWARI-DELHI TRAIN

659. Shri Velayudhan: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the metre gauge train No. 2 BDR running between Rewari-Delhi is running late since the inclusion of this section in the Northern Zone?

(b) Is it a fact that complaints were registered in the complaint book of the Station Master, Delhi by the passengers on the 24th November, 1953?

(c) If so, what action has been taken by the railway authorities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Information regarding the running of train No. 2BDR prior to regrouping is not readily available. In the circumstances, it is not possible to compare its punctuality in the post-regrouping period with that in the pre-grouping period. It is, however, true that there has been a slight set-back in the punctuality of this train mainly due to engineering restrictions.

(b) Yes.

(c) The points raised in the complaint are under investigation. In the meantime, it has been arranged that with effect from 1st January 1954, the train will be timed to start 15 minutes earlier from Rewari so that even after the loss of time on account of engineering restrictions, it can be at Delhi to its present **scheduled arrival** time.

DETENTION OF TRAINS

660. Shri Velayudhan: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Railway Magistrates and the special checking staff often detain Passenger and Mail trains?

(b) What provisions have been made by the Railway Authorities for the safety of passengers when trains are detained in the mid jungle and for the timely arrival of trains for those passengers who have to change to other trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Trains are sometimes stopped between stations for surprise check of tickets.

(b) The spot selected for stopping trains for making surprise checks is in a locality which is not dangerous. Besides, the checking party includes a posse of about a dozen police-men, in addition to a similar number of watchmen and ticket checking staff, which ensures adequate safety.

Only such trains are normally stopped for these checks, which are not running late, or are not likely to miss connections.

B. C. G. VACCINATION CENTRES

661. Shri D. C. Sharma: (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how many B.C.G. Vaccination Centres are established in the country at present?

(b) What is the annual expenditure incurred on these centres?

(c) What part of this expenditure is borne by the Central Government and what part by the State Governments?

(d) How many persons on an average are vaccinated every month?

(e) How many persons have so far been vaccinated?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Generally there are no fixed B.C.G. Vaccination Centres as such. There are only B.C.G. teams moving from area to area according to a scheduled plan. On the 30th September, 1953, there were 107 B.C.G. teams operating in the various States in India, of which 73 were technician teams (each consisting of 1 doctor and 6 technicians) and 34 ordinary teams (each consisting of 1 doctor and 1 or 2 nurses). In addition to these teams there are three static B.C.G. Centres located each at the anti-tuberculosis centres at Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum.

(b) A statement showing the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments on B.C.G. teams during the year 1952-53 is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 39.]

(c) The whole of the expenditure on the B.C.G. teams is borne by the State Government concerned.

(d) 3,04,500 (This is the monthly average for 1953-54).

(e) 72,24,584 (up to 31st October 1953).

MICA LABOUR WELFARE COMMITTEE, NELLORE

662. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state how the Mica Labour Welfare Committee, Nellore was constituted?

(b) Who are its present members?

(c) Is a representative of the 'Gudur Division Mica Workers Union' on the Committee?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Nellore, was constituted under section 4 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, read with sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1948.

(b)—

(1) Shri D. Basavaraju, Collector of Nellore—*Chairman.*

(2) The President of the District Board, Nellore. (Seat vacant as Board has been superseded).

(3) Shri K. Shanmugam, Member of the State Legislature.

(4) Shri O. Venkatachalam, Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras.	Representative of the Central Government
(5) Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi—*Vice Chairman.*	Representing mica mine owners.
(6) Shri T. Rami Red	
(7) Shri Vedagiri Subbaramaih.	Representing workmen employed in the mica missing induntry.
(8) Shri S.V. Ramana Sarma.	
(9) Shrimati T. Munamma	Woman representative.

(c) No.

PAYMENT OF SUGAR-CANE PRICES

663. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sugarcane price which is to be paid to the growers by the different sugar factories (separately) of District Deoria (U.P.) for sugar-cane supplied to them in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the payment of the price?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 40.]

(b) The State Government is taking all possible steps to have the arrears liquidated as early as possible.

ZONAL DELIVERY MAPS

664. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) for how many cities zonal delivery maps have been brought out;

(b) the cities for which preparation of such a map is under consideration; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in this work?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Delhi and New Delhi and Nagpur.

(b) Patna, Bhagalpur, Jamshedpur, Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) Maps are printed where considered necessary under local conditions.

CALCUTTA-BOMBAY NATIONAL HIGHWAY

665. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact about 200 acres of land has been acquired from village Kola, P. S. Barkot, in **Deogarh** sub-division of Sambalpur district, Orissa, for the Calcutta-**Bombay** National Highway;

(b) if so,

(i) the date of acquisition,

(ii) the amount of compensation,

(iii) the dates when compensation were paid, and

(iv) the number of persons to whom compensation was paid; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the *rayats* had to pay rent for the acquired lands, though these lands were acquired over three years ago?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). H42·52 acres only were acquired, as indicated below, through the Government of Orissa.

	Area	Date of acquisition	Amount of compensation due	Amount paid and number of persons paid	Dates on which payments were made
	(Acres)		Rs.	Rs.	
Lands acquired on a permanent basis.	24·11	9-2-51	7,500	..	
Lands acquired on a temporary basis.	18·41	25-5-53	6,120	6,083 (to 84 persons)	Between 24-5-53 to 12-6-53.

(c) It is understood that the local revenue authorities are taking steps to expedite payment of compensation for lands acquired permanently and to refund the rents, if any, paid by the tenants after the lands had been acquired permanently. The matter is one which falls entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION

666. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many and what are the Railway lines which still continue to have first class accommodation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement showing the list of trains on which First Class accommodation has been retained is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 41.]

PASSENGER GUIDES

667. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Passenger Guides in the

North Eastern Railway have different pay scales at different stations;

(b) whether there is difference in supply of uniforms between the Passenger Guides and other staff on moving duties in the North Eastern Railway (such as T.T.Es and A.S.Ms etc.); and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The difference in the scales and types of uniform supplied to Passenger Guides and other Staff is conditioned by the difference in the nature of their duties.

RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS

668. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Refreshment rooms that are managed by the Railway Department are working at a loss or at profit?

(b) How many of them are managed by Railways?

(c) What is the total annual income to the Railways through private-managed stalls?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) On the whole, Railway is incurring a loss on the departmentally worked Refreshment Rooms.

(b) 43.

(c) The Railway's annual income through privately managed catering establishments, including Refreshment Rooms and vending stalls, is about Rs. 25 lakhs. Separate figures for stalls only are not available, as in some cases contracts are let out jointly for Refreshment Rooms and stalls.

RAILWAY HOSPITAL, VILLUPURAM

669. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to build a new Railway Hospital at Villupuram on the Southern Railway?

(b) If so, what is the estimated cost of the building?

(c) When will the work be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

CUDDALORE N. T. RAILWAY STATION

670. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the remodelling work of the Cuddalore N.T. Railway Station on the Southern Railway has been completed recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the overbridge constructed has not been extended to the other side so that people coming from Manjakuppam and Pudupalayam side could easily go to the platform without being delayed by the Railway Level-Crossing gate; and

(c) if so, when the extension work on the overbridge will be undertaken and completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, except for sanitary arrangements which are nearing completion. It is also proposed to provide a covered way on the Villupuram side of the island platform and this work is proposed to be undertaken during 1954-55.

(b) The scheme that has been completed provided for a foot-overbridge to connect the station building with the island platform only.

(c) The work of extending the foot-overbridge at Cuddalore N.T. Station to enable people coming from the other side of the town to get into the station without having to cross the level crossing has been approved as an additional amenity and is proposed to be undertaken during 1954-55 and completed in 1955-56.

RECRUITMENT OF CLASS IV STAFF

671. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class IV staff appointed by the Superintendent, Power at Khargpur in various Loco and Carriage Sheds in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appointed in each service in each of the above years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 42.]

RAJKOT-GONDAL RAILWAY LINE

672. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to start the construction of a new Railway on Rajkot-Gondal side to replace the existing one; and

(b) what will be the estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the realignment of the existing line passing through the Rajkot City which work is expected to be commenced shortly.

(b) The work is estimated to cost Rs. 18,42,000 against which a credit of Rs. 16,50,000 representing the cost of released materials inclusive of the cost of released land would be afforded, thereby bringing down the nett cost to Rs. 1,92,000.

TOBACCO

673. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tobacco of the various grades remaining unsold at the end of October 1953;

(b) the causes for accumulation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for clearing the stocks?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) It is not possible to give an accurate figure about the quantity of the various grades of tobacco remaining unsold at the end of October, 1953. According to a rough estimate, the total quantity is 47:3 million lbs.

(b) Reasons for accumulations particularly of the lower grades tobacco, which constitutes the bulk of these accumulations, are:—

(i) Adverse seasonal conditions;

(ii) Purchases of only top grades tobacco by the U.K. and other European countries; and

(iii) Absence of internal market for the low grades tobacco.

(c) In order to encourage the exports of tobacco, the Government of India have taken or intend taking the following action:—

(i) A post of Higher Executive Officer in the Commerce Deptt. of the High Commissioner for India in London has been created and the officer selected for the post will shortly join there;

(ii) Post of a Vice-Consul at Antwerp is being created;

(iii) The question of appointing a Tobacco Sales Officer in one of the Eastern Countries is under consideration;

(iv) Indian Trade Representatives in foreign countries are being supplied with standard samples of different agmark grades of tobacco, with suitable literature, show cases etc. to publicise agmark grades and assist in popularising Indian tobacco; and

(v) As far as possible, tobacco is included in Trade Agreements with foreign countries.

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

675. Sardar Lal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 30 asked on the 16th November, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the Development Council being set up for the sugar industry will contain any representatives of cane cultivators;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) if not, how it is proposed to safeguard the interests of cane cultivators in this respect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b)..The Development Council to be set up for sugar industry will have one representative of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. Besides the Committee and the Council will have a common Chairman.

(c) Does not arise.

FODDER

676. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the result of researches carried in Research Institutes to find out suitable grass etc. as fodder?

(b) How many of the findings have been experimented in different soils in different States?

(c) Which of the grasses can conveniently be grown in different States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Researches have been carried out at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, on the introduction and trial of certain grasses and legumes for use as fodder crops. The following have proved useful for this purpose:—

(i) Grasses—Guinea Grass, Napier Grass, Rhodes Grass, Sudan Grass, Woolly Finger Grass, Mauritius or Para Grass, Venezeula Grass, Giant Star Grass, Thin Napies Grass and Blou Buffel Grass.

(ii) Legumes—Lucerne, Berseem, Cowpea and Kudzuvine.

(b) and (c)..Most of the grasses and Legumes mentioned above, have also been experimented upon by the State Governments with promising results. Detailed information about the suitability of these grasses under different conditions obtaining in various States is not available.

व्यावसायिक तथा टेक्नीकल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

६७७. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब के व्यावसायिक तथा टैक्नीकल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कितने लोग विभिन्न व्यवसायों सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण ग्रहण कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक व्यवसाय में कितने हरिजन हैं ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): At the end of October, 1953, 1014 persons were under training at the various Vocational and Technical Training Centres in the Punjab State. A statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste persons undergoing training in each trade is placed on the Table of the House. (See Appendix VI, annexure No. 43.]

विन्ध्य प्रदेश में सड़कें

६७८. श्री रणदमन सिंह : क्या **यातायात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विन्ध्य प्रदेश को सड़कें बनाने के निमित्त १९५१-५२ से अब तक कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय हो चुकी है ; तथा

(ग) अब तक बनाई गई सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 21·60 lakhs approximately.

(b) About Rs. 16·23 lakhs to end of September, 1953.

(c) About 13 miles.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

679. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were made to Government on behalf of the extra-departmental staff who have passed Matriculation asking for preference being shown to them in the recruitment of clerks in the Postal Department; and

(b) if so, whether such representations were considered by Government?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, a memorandum has recently been received.

(b) Under the rules, extra-departmental staff is already allowed to be considered for recruitment to the clerical cadre provided that all the conditions are fulfilled. Age relaxation is allowed upto the age of 30 and additional marks are given on account of specific knowledge of Postal work.

RAILWAY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

680. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1659 asked on the 28th April, 1953 and state whether the Railway Board have considered the I.R.C.A. Resolution passed by the Chief Medical Officers of Class I Railways in 1947 regarding the formation of a Public Health Department on the Indian Railways?

(b) If so, what has been the result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The question of formation of Sanitary Department under Chief Medical Officers was discussed by the Chief Medical Officers at their meeting held in July 1948 at Poona and they recommended that a complete health organisation on each Government Railway should be established. The question, however, is under consideration of Government as part of reorganisation of Health and Medical Services on Indian Railways.

RAILWAY COLONIES

681. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether midwives are attached to the hospitals or dispensaries at major Railway Colonies on the Southern Railway?

(b) if so, how many such Colonies are provided with midwives?

(c) Is there any proposal to appoint midwives in the Railway colonies where there are none at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) 16.

(c) This question is being examined as part of the expansion of medical facilities on Indian Railways, which is under consideration of Government.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STAFF ON RAILWAYS

682. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Maternity and Child Welfare Staff are maintained on the Railways?

(b) Is it a fact that on the Southern Railway, they are being maintained from the Staff Benefit Fund?

(c) If so, what are the reasons?

(d) Is there any proposal to take them on to the regular Railway service inasmuch as they are serving the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) One of the objects of the Staff Benefit Fund is to provide sickness or maternity benefits to the families of the Staff.

(d) The matter is under consideration of Government.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION SCHEMES IN ORISSA

683. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 11,49,830 to the Orissa Government for intensive cultivation schemes; and

(b) if so, what are the main schemes submitted by the Government of Orissa for the utilization of this amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The schemes and the grant sanctioned for each of them are shown below:—

Minor Irrigation Works	Rs. 10,41,667
Production and Distribution of urban compost . . .	Rs. 40,162
Extermination of monkeys and jackals	Rs. 68,000
Total	Rs. 11,49,830 (in round figures)

"POWER SAMAS" MACHINE

684. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether any 'Power Samas' machine has been imported in the Telephone Revenue Office, Civil Lines, New Delhi?

(b) What is the total cost of the machine and from where has it been imported?

(c) Have persons to work on the machine been trained or not?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 2,00,000. The machines have been imported from the United Kingdom.

(c) Yes. They have been trained.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

685. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to spread the Japanese method of rice cultivation in Tripura and to intensify the campaign; and

(b) if so, with what staff; and how many experts there are in this method of rice cultivation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) No special staff or experts have been employed for this work. Eight members of the existing Agricultural staff in the State, stationed at different sub-divisions, are carrying on propaganda in furtherence of the campaign.

SUPERANNUATED DISPLACED EMPLOYEES

686. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have ordered the extensions in service may be granted to displaced superannuated ministerial servants; and

(b) if so, whether the orders referred to in part (a) above apply to the displaced persons in the Railway Department as well?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes—with the difference that instead of extension of service, generally re-employment is granted.

SUGAR

687. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar consumed in India in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 till the 30th November, 1953; and

(b) the stock of sugar lying with the mills on the 30th November, 1953?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The total off-take of sugar for internal consumption during each of the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53, was as under:—

(figures in lakh tons)

1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
10.79	11.63	16 56

(b) The stock of sugar lying with the mills at the close of 30th November, 1953, amounted to 1.36 lakhs tons.

SUGAR-CANE

688. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of sugar-cane supplied to the mills in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The quantity of sugar-cane crushed by the sugar factories during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 was as follows:—

(figures in lakh tons)

1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
109.7	154.9	131.7

TUBE-WELLS

689. Shri S. C. Singhal: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of contracts that have been given by the Ministry for the construction of tube-wells during the last three years and what are the names of the firms to whom contracts were given?

(b) How many of them were Indian and how many non-Indian firms?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No contract has been given to any firm by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. During the period in question nine contracts were, however, awarded by the Governments of U.P., Bihar, Punjab, PEPSU and Bombay to the following firms.

(i) M/s. Associated Tubewells Ltd. —4 contracts.

(ii) M/s. Harold T. Smith Inc.—3 contracts.

(iii) M/s. German Water Development Corporation—1 contract.

(iv) M/s. National Tubewells Ltd. —1 contract.

(b) First three are non-Indians and the fourth is Indian.

INSPECTOR OF POST OFFICES

690. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the failed candidates in the examination held in 1952 or 1953 for promotion to Inspector of Post Offices in the Hyderabad Sub-Circle were declared to have passed by lowering the qualifying marks?

(b) If so, what were the reasons?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Selection is made on Circle basis and there was shortage of qualified Inspectors of Post Officers in Hydrabad. Sufficient candidates did not qualify under the regular standard. The shortage has, therefore, been made up in this manner.

RAILWAY THEFTS

691. Pandit S. C. Mishra: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many cases of thefts have occurred between Mokamah and Kiul Junctions of the Eastern Railway from January to November, 1953?

(b) Does it compare favourably or unfavourably with the average for the same distance in other sections of the Eastern Railway?

(c) Have the watch and ward staff of this section been increased and what other steps have been taken to check the thefts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 36 cases of running train thefts have occurred between Mokamah and Kiul Junctions of the Eastern Railway from January to November, 1953.

(b) It compares unfavourably with the average for the same distance in other sections of the Eastern Railway.

(c) Watch and Ward staff have not been increased but combined, patrols by Watch and Ward detective, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force have been introduced in the affected area and pickets have been posted at Tal, a station between Mokamah and Kiul, to pass trains through that station. With a view to guarding against boarding of trains by criminals, occasional joint raids are also being conducted.

JAMALPUR LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP

692. **Pandit S. C. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives that have been assembled so far at the locomotive workshop at Jamalpur;

(b) what is the main business of the workshop now since the establishment of the Chittaranjan;

(c) the amount spent as remunerations per month in this workshop (i) for labour and (ii) for other staff;

(d) whether any amount has been spent on bonus or gratuity to sick labourers during the first ten months of 1953; and

(e) if so, what is the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No locomotives are assembled in the locomotive workshops at Jamalpur Between 1885-1923, however, 214 Broad Gauge locomotives were manufactured there.

(b) Main business of this workshop now is to give periodical overhaul to locomotives and it was so even before the establishment of Chittaranjan Locomotive Building Works.

(c) *Labour:*

	Rs.
Salary	6,78,594
Dearness Allowance	4,34,870
Other classes :	
Salary	1,03,444
Dearness Allowance	21,436

This is based on the average figures for the first 10 months of the year 1953, *i.e.*, January 1953 to October 1953.

(d) There is no procedure of paying any bonus or gratuity to sick labourers on the Railways. Only hospital leave salary is paid to the workmen, who are injured on duty and who remain on the sick list as a consequence of that.

(e) The total amount paid to the sick labourers on account of the Item (d) above, during the first 10 months of the year 1953, *i.e.*, January 1953 to October 1953, was Rs. 14,171/4/-.

ROAD-RAIL BRIDGE NEAR MAHE

693. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to convert the railway bridge near the French Indian Settlement Mahe into a combined road-rail bridge and to divert the west coast road to steer clear of Mahe?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, at what stage does the proposal stand at present?

(c) Is there any proposal to provide a level-crossing at Peringadi near Mahe on the Kallai Chokli road and if so, whether any decision has been taken?

(d) Have Government received any report from the Government of Madras regarding the above two proposals?

(e) If so, are Government in a position to state the recommendations of the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work is in progress.

(c) The work of providing a level-crossing at Peringadi is also in progress.

(d) and (e). The Ministry of Railways have received no communication from the Madras Government in this connection.

बीकानेर डिवीज़न में नये डाकघर

६९४. श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल : क्या **संचरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) १९५२ तथा १९५३ में बीकानेर डिवीज़न में कितने नये डाकघर बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त कालावधि में कितने डाकघर खोले जाने की मांग की गई थी ; तथा

(ग) १९५३-५४ में कितने डाकघर खोले जाने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) —

Year	No. of P. Os. opened in Bikaner Dn.
1952	63
1953	14

(b)—

Year	No. of requests received
1952	54
1953	47

(c) 23.

बीकानेर डिवीज़न में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

६९५. श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल : क्या **संचरण** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंग कि १९५३-५४ में बीकानेर डिवीज़न में कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जाने का विचार है और कहां कहां ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): One (Shri Ganganagar).

बिहार में चावल की वसूली

६९६. पंडित एस० सी० मिश्र : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५२–५३ में बिहार में कितना चावल धान–उद्ग्रहण (पैडी लेवी) के अन्तर्गत वसूल किया गया ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The procurement of paddy through levy on agriculturists was abandoned in Bihar in 1952. During the Kharif year 1952-53, i. e., from 1st November 1952 to 31st October 1953, the Bihar Government procured about 21,000 tons of rice in certain surplus districts on monoply purchase basis.

GRAM SEVAK CENTRES IN ANDHRA

698. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the names of centres opened in the Andhra State to train Gram Sevaks or village level workers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): One Extension Training Centre for training Village Level Workers is functioning at Peddapuram, in East Godavari District of Andhra State, since 8th December 1952.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Dated......25.11.2014....

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 24th December, 1953.

The House met at Half past One of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

1-35 P.M.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following four messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

> (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1953, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill."

> (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1953, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill."

> (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1953, agreed to the following amendment made by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1953 in the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1953:—

'That at page 1, line 3, *for* "1952" *substitute* "1953".' "

> (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1953, agreed to the following amendments made by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1953, in the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains

[Secretary]

(Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill, 1953:—

1. That at page 1,—*after* line 21, *add*—

"ASSAM STATE

District Sadiya Frontier Tract

1. The Stone boundary pillar of the Ahom period ... Sadiya"

2. That at page 2,—

(i) *after* line 3, *insert*—

"*District Bijapur*

1. Inscriptions Almel
2. —do— Indi
3. —do— .. Tambe
4. —do— .. Salotgi"

(ii) *for* numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in lines 5, 7, 8 and 10 *substitute* 5, 6, 7 and 8.

3. That at page 2,—*after* line 17, *insert*—

"ANDHRA STATE

District Kurnool

1. Umamahesvaraswami Temple .. Yaganti
2. Old Cave Temple .. Yaganti
3. Nandavaram Temple including the Sculpture of Subrahmanya ... Nadavaram"

4. That at page 2,—*after* line 21, *insert*—

"*District Muzaffarpur*

2. Juma Mosque ... Hajipur"

5. (1) That at page 2,—

(i) *after* line 30, *insert*—

"6. Khadsamla Cave Nenavali"; and

(ii) in lines 31, 32, 34 and 35, *for* Nos. '6, 7, 8 and 9' *substitute* '7, 8, 9 and 10'.

(2) That at page 3, lines 3 and 10,—*for* Nos. '10 and 11' *substitute* Nos. '11 and 12'.

6. That at page 3.— *for* lines 4 to 8 *substitute*—

"(a) Ambarkhana

(b) Andra Vav

(c) Dharma Kothi

(d) Naikinicha Sajja

(e) Teen Darwaja

(f) Wagh Darwaja

(g) Tatbandi together with bastions."

7. That at page 3,—*for* lines 11 and 12, *substitute*—

"*District North Satara*

13. Jhabareshwar Mahadeo Temple .. Phaltan."

8. That at page 3,—

(i) *omit* lines 29 and 30; and

(ii) in line 32, *for* No. "2" *substitute* No. "1".

9. That at page 3,—

(i) *omit* lines 33 to 37; and

(ii) in lines 39 and 41 *for* Nos. '6 and 7' *substitute* Nos. '2 and 3'.

10. That at page 3,—

(i) *after* line 42, *insert*—

"*District Cuttack*

1. Churangarh Fort locally known as Sarangarh, excluding the area acquired by the State Government ... Dadhapatna",

(ii) in line 44, *for* "1" *substitute* "2"; and

(iii) in line 46, *for* "2" *substitute* "3".

11. That at page 3,—*after* line 47, *add*—

"4. Churangarh Fort, excluding the area acquired by the State Government Churanga Bhalunka Krishnanagar".

12. (1) That at page 3, *after* line 52, *add*—

"(c) in the entries under the heading 'Hyderabad State' and under the sub-heading 'District Raichur' the following entries shall be added at the end, namely:—

'19A. Rock edicts of Asoka on two hillocks, known as Gavimath and Palkigundu ... Kopbal

19B. Rock edicts of Asoka ..	Maski'."

(2) That at page 4, line 1, *for* "(c)" *substitute* "(d)".

13. That at page 4,—*after* line 23, *insert*—

"(e) in the entries under the heading 'Mysore State' and after the entries under the sub-heading 'District Bangalore' and before the entries under 'District Chitaldrug' the following sub-heading and entry shall be inserted, namely:—

'*District Bellary*

8A. Parvati and Kartikeya temples	Kumaraswami betta, Sandur'."

14. That at page 4,—*for* line 37, *substitute*—

"(ii) entries 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 23 and 24 shall be omitted;

(iii) after existing entry 15, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

'15A. Old Parsvanath Temple ..	Miyani'."

15. That at page 5, *after* line 19, *insert*—

"ORISSA STATE

District Mayurbhanj

1.	Prehistoric sites	..	Baidyapur
2.	—do—	..	Kuchai
3.	—do—	..	Kuliana
4.	—do—	..	Haripur."

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF N. C. C.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following Members have been elected to serve on the Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps:—

(1) Pandit Sheo Narayan Fotedar

(2) Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MEMORANDUM ON THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum on the Sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Hirakud Dam Project. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—222/53.]

REPORT OF PART B STATES (SPECIAL ASSISTANCE) ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AND DECISION OF GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Report of the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—223/53.]

(ii) Statement showing the decision taken by Government on the Report of the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—224/53.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES ACT

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following notifications issued by the Ministry of Labour, namely:—

(i) Notification No. S.R.O. 1787, dated the 17th September, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—225/53.]

(ii) Notification No. S.R.O. 1788, dated the 17th September, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—225/53.]

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES, AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers and on suggestions made by

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Members during the various Sessions shown against each:—

(1) Consolidated Statement	Fifth Session, 1953 of the House of the People.
[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 44]	
(2) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Fourth Session, 1953 of the House of the People.
[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 45]	
(3) Supplementary Statement No. IX	Third Session, 1953 of the House of the People.
[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 46]	
(4) Supplementary Statement No. X	Second Session, 1952 of the House of the People.
[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 47]	
(5) Supplementary Statement No. X.	First Session, 1952 of the House of the People.
[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 48]	
(6) Consolidated Statement (Suggestions)	Fourth Session, 1953 of the House of the People.
[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 49]	

MEMORENDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED, ETC.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Memorandum and Articles of Association of Hindustan Steel Limited. [*Placed in Library See* No. S—226/53.]

(ii) The Technical Consultants Agreement concluded between the Government of India and the German Combine. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—227/53.]

(iii) The Promoters Agreement signed at Bonn as supplemented by Exchange of Letters on the 21st December, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—228/53.]

MOTION *RE.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—*Concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 23rd December, 1953, namely:—

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad): Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, some amendments were withdrawn yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I shall make a note of them when I put them to the House.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to withdraw my amendment, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: When I put them to vote. I shall take them then instead of taking them now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): On a point of order, Sir, it is not with a view to placing any obstruction in the way of proceeding with the Motion that I rise now, but I have got a little misunderstanding regarding the procedure of this House. My point is whether a motion which has been brought forward in this House in a session which has been prorogued, can be....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is talking with reference to some other motion. We are at present concerned with the motion relating to the discussion on foreign affairs.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am sorry.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members saw me before I came to the Chamber with a request that they may be given permission to speak. I did not promise any one anything; I have said that they may take their chance. But, I thought that the discussion was open. I have now before me, the relevant part of yesterday's proceedings. This is what happened. The

Chairman called upon Shri V. G. Deshpande and the hon. Member said: "चैयरमैन महोदय". Then some hon. Members said that it was half past six. The Chairman said that the House may sit till seven o'clock and that he would be guided by the sense of the House. Then, several hon. Members said, no, no, we shall adjourn. Then, this is what the Chairman said:

> "If the House is not anxious, I am prepared to adjourn it. But, it will be taken that the discussion on the motion is finished and I will call upon the hon. the Prime Minister to reply tomorrow."

Shri V. G. Deshpande said, "I was called."

Then, the Chairman said:

> "The House does not want to hear the hon. Member. The House now stands adjourned till half past one tomorrow."

I really do not know what the wish of the House was: whether it did not want to hear Shri Deshpande or wanted to hear the Prime Minister alone.

Some Hon. Members: Discussion closed.

Mr. Speaker: Discussion was closed.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I was on my legs, Sir.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): Wherever the name Deshpande occurs. the intials also may be indicated, Sir, and I shall be obliged.

Mr. Speaker: Shri V. G. Deshpande. I am not calling upon him. I wanted to know the desire of the House whether they wish that the discussion should be continued.

Some Hon. Members: No, No.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Chairman distinctly stated that it will be taken that the discussion on the Motion is finished

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting this question to the House particularly because there is a lot of business today. I want to know, if at all the House is anxious to proceed with the discussion, what time could be allotted. Of course, the Prime Minister's reply will be there. If the House by its voting for adjournment has decided, on interpretation as to what the House meant by adjournment, that the discussion should be closed....

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: .... of course, I am bound by the decision of the House.

Some Hon. Members: It was closed.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I make a submission, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Chairman.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: While I was in the Chair, I thought that the House wanted to proceed with the discussion till seven. Therefore I wanted to know the mind of the House. Many hon. Members said that they wanted to adjourn: not that they did not want to hear Shri V. G. Deshpande, but they wanted the proceedings to close as they had to attend some other function. Therefore, the House adjourned.

Mr. Speaker: The interpretation to my mind, then, is that they wanted to proceed with the discussion for half an hour and not more.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will call upon the hon. Prime Minister to reply at 2.15.

Some Hon. Members: No, no. Just now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri V. G. Deshpande.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I just draw your attention to one fact, Sir, that Shri V. G. Deshpande's amendment is completely out of order and highly improper? I should like to bring this to your notice. I am not coming in the way of his speaking. But, his amendment is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: He is not talking with refrence to his amendment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I only wished to draw your attention to that, Sir. Mr. Deputy-Speaker looked into it and said that it was out of order in his opinion. Whether he passed any formal order or not, I do not know. As Shri V. G. Deshpande is going to speak now, I thought I could bring this matter to your notice.

Mr. Speaker: When he speaks, he is not necessarily speaking on the amendment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not coming in the way of his speaking.

مولانا مسعودی (جموں و کشمیر): جو باتیں مسٹر دیش پانڈے نے امینڈمینٹ میں تجویز کی ہیں ظاہر ہے کہ وہ ان کی تائید میں تقریر کریں گے - اس لئے اگر جناب اس امینڈمینٹ کو آؤٹ آف آرڈر قرار دینے والے ہیں تو اس پر اپنا رولنگ دیدیں - تاکہ غیر مناسب تقریر نہ ہونے پائے -

[**Maulana Masuodi** (Jammu and Kashmir): Evidently Mr. Deshpande will be making a speech in support of what he has stated in the amendment. Hence, if you are going to hold this amendment as out of order you may as well give your ruling to that effect, so that an improper speech might be avoided.]

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is mixing up speech with amendment. The amendment may be entirely out of order. But, yet, the hon. Member if he is called upon, is entitled to speak on the motion as it is. His amendment may not be admissible. Yet, he may advance any arguments if he likes. That is a different position altogether.

In view of the pressure of time, I think at the most three hon. Members can be accommodated, I will give them a chance. Each speaker will have ten minutes and no more. Now, Shri V. G. Deshpande.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, I am not an admirer of our Prime Minister's foreign policy. But, in his yesterday's speech, which was in other ways a dark cloud, I did see a silver lining. The silver lining was that our Prime Minister said that in the changed context, the agreements and negotiations with Pakistan also would change. I hope that this announcement of the Prime Minister will be followed by suitable action. And I have to make certain suggestions with regard to that.

But, before coming to that subject, I may make it very plain that I do not share the view of my friends like my very hon. friend Kumari Annie Mascarene that all over the world India is being admired for her foreign policy and particularly for her great Prime Minister. I do not know how much they admire us, but I know that the whole world is against us in foreign affairs and we have become the object of ridicule.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him proceed.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: This House is not the judge. I know that this House and people in India are never tired of congratulating ourselves on our wonderful foreign policy, but I can point out the one test case of South Korea and North Korea where our Armies have marched for a triumph which can be compared to the triumphs of the times of Asoka, whose inheritors we are. We thought that Shanti Nagar was being established and India would establish a moral code which would be imitated by all other countries in the world. But my own feeling is that India should not have interested herself in all these things, South Korean and North Korean problems, recognition of China, and for all this unwanted interference by India, simply for the sake of some Members in the international sphere calling our Prime Minister a great diplomat and one of the greatest men in the world, India has paid a very high price. That is my opinion.

So far as Korea is concerned, we had been warning the Prime Minister that he should not interest himself in foreign affairs, he should not go out of his way to please or displease other countries so that China may be recognised, and we have seen the result. When we see the results of our Korean policy that at the end of 90 days we have not progressed much farther, I am reminded of a story in the Pancha Tantra where some monkeys went to a place where the construction of a building was going on. A wood was being cut. Half the wood was cut and a peg was placed in between. The monkeys went there, and they said: "God has entrusted us with the work of taking out the peg." Wise men told the monkeys that it was not their business, that they should not interfere with other's business, but the monkey said: "I will not listen. It is my moral duty". And while taking out the peg, we saw the result that its tail was cut off. And therefore, the author of the Pancha Tantra says that the monkey was trying to take away a thing which was not a concern of his. I feel that India's position so far as Korea is concerned is just like the monkey in the Pancha Tantra.

My feeling is that our foreign policy, the so-called foreign policy of dynamic neutrality, has proved a failure. We tried to please America, we tried to please Russia. We believe that foreign policy consists in sermonising and delivering lectures, and ultimately we saw that when our papers and our Members in Parliament were thinking that ours was a wonderful foreign policy, America, to whom we had gone with begging bowls for getting aids for different projects, that very America went and joined Pakistan, and then our Prime Minister is perturbed.

I want to ask why is our Prime Minister perturbed because America is giving aid to Pakistan? He is a great international politician, and yesterday he said that when anybody takes military aid that means that they accept the inevitability of war. I do not think he is perturbed on account of that. China took the aid of Russia. Korea took the aid of Russia and our Prime Minister and Indian politicians were never perturbed on account of this theory that because military aid is given, that means the inevitability of war; because America has got arms, because England is increasing her defence preparations, that also proves that there is inevitability of war. Poor Pakistan taking small aid from America is not required to prove that there is no inevitability of war. That inevitability was there. I am a believer in calling a spade a spade, and I think that our Prime Minister is perturbed because we know that Pakistan's interests and India's interests are not identical. We are afraid on account of Kashmir that there is likely to be a conflict between India and Pakistan, and we are afraid that the Kashmir issue may be precipitated in a violent manner with the aid of America. That is the real reason why we are perturbed, and my feeling is that we have to face facts as they are. So far as America's aid to Pakistan is concerned, whatever way our Prime Minister may have with the friendly neighbourly State of Pakistan, my feeling is that Pakistan has no good intentions. But I agree with the Prime Minister that Pakistan will not be a gainer on account of this military aid. Nor do I feel that America has done an act of statesmanship by giving aid to Pakistan. I know that by giving aid to Pakitan, America has strengthened the forces which it wanted to counteract and change in Asia. America is a new, modern nation which does not know much of diplomacy. England knows it better, and therefore England knows that whatever our Prime Minister may say, our Prime Minister is really in the Commonwealth. In a similar manner America should have known that in spite of all talks of being neutral and other things, we are beggars, but ultimately on account of not only the

[Shri V. G. Deshpande]

Prime Minister— India is an ancient country with a very ancient civilisation—India was the only country which, on account of her strategic position, on account of her size and on account of her culture, would have fought Communism. The fact America has forgotten. While taking Pakistan on its side to fight against Communism, they have lost the only brain which could have helped them.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, I think that alliance is a an alliance between a giant and a dwarf, and Pakistan is not likely to gain. My own feeling is that Pakistan would have got Kashmir on account of our Prime Minister and on account of his policy of deciding the fate of Kashmir by a plebiscite. This taking American aid is going to turn against them like a bommerang. Yesterday we have seen what I regard as a silver lining in the cloud, and I appeal to the Prime Minister that now the realities are there. I do understand and I do accept that we need not be perturbed because there is an alliance. We have to face the reality that is there. There is no use saying that nothing is going to happen and the moral course is the greatest course in the world. I do not know what spirits are going to help us unless they be the spirits of wine and liquor, unless they are alcoholic spirits, because my feeling is that in international affairs it is not the spirit which helps us, but it is armaments, and our preparation for defence which helps us. We have to see who will be our friend. I do not want to dilate on this point very much. I have faith in a certain kind of morality. I believe that cowardice is not a morality and sermonising is also not a morality, but in the international world we have to see that neither neutrality, nor Communism, nor American democracy are the principles, but enlightened self-interest should be the guiding principle of our foreign policy. And I feel that when America is not there, if necessity arises, we should not be afraid of taking aid from whatever sources it comes, but the aid from other sources would not be the chief weapon with which we are going to fight.

The last six years we have lost. We have not made any preparations for defence. There was a Five Year Plan involving expenditure of over Rs. 2,000 Crores, but not a gun was to be manufactured under that Five Year Plan, and even now we are seeing that no preparation is being made. In Goa and Pondicherry France and Portugal may help America, and even now Portugal has got thrice the troops which India has got. American machinery is already working in India. Under such circumstances, I would appeal to the Prime Minister that we have to make a comprehensive programme for the defence of this country. That is the first thing. While thinking of all these things, war has not come. I wish that it may not come ever, but we have to prepare ourselves with the supposition that war may come even tomorrow, within a year or two years, and therefore we have to make a plan for the defence of the country. For this purpose, I would demand that compulsory military education may be given to all young men in the country so that in times of emergency it may be possible to enforce conscription in this country. You have also to start war industries in this country, with a view to making the country self-sufficient in war efforts, and my own feeling is that in addition to this, we have also to take certain other precautions.

2 P.M.

The hon Prime Minister may not want me to speak on my amendment, but I feel that my amendment is quite in order. I would not dilate much on this point, but I would only say that I feel I have made a proposal which is quite sound, *viz.* that our Constitution may be amended. I have made some suggestions in this behalf,—and I think this House has a right to make a suggestion that the Constitution may be amended—which should be considered. If that is done, we shall be in a position to make whatever preparations we are required to make for the defence of this country, so that India can brave the danger, if at all it comes as a united body, and for this purpose, we have to take all possible precautions in order to ensure the security of India.

✓**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker Sir, this is the fifth of a series of debates on foreign affairs, including the one special debate on Kashmir, which this hon. House had since its inception last year. As I sat through the debate yesterday, the feeling grew upon me minute by minute that the earlier debates which were remarkable for acrimonious controversy, conflict of ideals and ideas, and so on and so forth, was no longer there, and that the sector of disagreement between the policy of the Government on the one side and that of the other political parties on the other, is being reduced day by day. In fact, I was gratified to note that not a single speaker from this side of the House had raised anything substantial by way of disagreement with the enunciation of principles of foreign policy as laid down by and executed under the direction of the Prime Minister.

This debate started yesterday under very ominous circumstances. Yesterday was the dead line on the explanations process in Korea. The future of our *jawans* is very much involved in it. I was unhappy to hear one remark that fell from one of my hon. friends on this side of the House yesterday, expressing criticism of the manner in which General Thimmayya is conducting himself there. I strongly deprecate it. Our *jawans* have covered themselves with glory, and our anxiety today should be to see that they come back to this country with flying colours. Politics apart, it is a keen, delicate and dangerous military situation in Korea.

Two days ago, *i.e.* one day before this debate began, there was an announcement in the daily papers that an appropriation of Rs. 13 lakhs and odd has been made towards the establishment of a special military police, to cover our frontiers of the Himalayan region. Two or three days ago, our Ambassador has gone back from this country to Peking to open negotiations with China, with reference to the problems involved in Tibet, since the changeover took place. The result was that I felt a sense of urgency, apart from dangerous implications of the projected Pakistan—U.S.A. pact, that we are being enveloped all round by a sort of pincer movement of the world powers, involving the territorial security of this country, as far as our land frontiers are concerned. This is the feeling which grew upon me, as I sat through the debate yesterday, I would like, within the very short time at my disposal, to seek the permission of the House to direct its attention to the problems of the Himalayan region, in relation to our national security and foreign policy.

Before I come to that point, I would beg of the Prime Minister to take immediate and urgent steps to prevent foreign propaganda, from whatever bloc it may be, from continuing in this country. Today I had the privilege of getting *gratis* a copy of the 'American Reporter', printed and published in Delhi, and here is a map of a tell-tale character—printed in this same town under the auspices of the United States Information Service—which shows Kashmir as belonging to Pakistan. I am not searching for red herrings, Mr. Speaker, but the other day, when a very great dignitary of the U.S.A. came out here, the Prime Minister feted him, and the whole country was nice to him. I am referring to Mr. Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States of America. And what did he do, after enjoying our hospitality? He wrote in his book: 'Politically Ladakh is part of Pakistan'. Today, the Ambassador of a great country has been touring this country and telling our people in the village also that his country will carry on its policies, despite the protests of India to the contrary. The

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

same thing is happening as regards certain countries of the world belonging to the other power bloc. Having listened with the greatest respect to the Prime Minister, as to the political, security and military implications of the projected Pakistan—U.S.A. pact, I would like the House to remember that a similar movement is going on now with reference to the other bloc.

Here I have drawn up two maps of our northern frontiers, with the assistance of competent people who know the area, or who have been touring these areas. On these northern frontiers, we have the Zozila Pass, the Niti Pass, the Mana Pass, the Rudok Pass, the Gartok Pass, the Tradum Pass, the Nathula Pass, the Yatung Pass, and it goes on like this,—I have got the list with me here—and I am giving this information with a sense of responsibility. Sixty thousand to one hundred thousand of Chinese troops are now poised across our Himalayan border. When I had the occasion to put a question to the Prime Minister the other day in another place as to what we were doing to defend our Passes, the answer was given that they are being defended by the frontier guards. That is why I made a reference to the appropriation of Rs. 13,14,000 by the Uttar Pradesh Government, to bring about a constabulary to look after these Passes. May I ask the Prime Minister: Is this attempt to defend our territorial security sufficient to meet the demands made now? The time has come when not only the Indo-Pakistan borders both in the east and west, but also vast Himalayan range, 2,000 miles in length, from the Hunza and Gilgit areas in the north west, to the Daflas and Abors tribal areas in the east, must be properly secured. Here there are a number of territories, some sovereign, some protectorates, and some parts of Indian territory. There is Nepal also, in whose affairs, we cannot interfere. But certainly, we have got a sense of urgent responsibility, as far as Bhutan and Sikkim are concerned. This is not the place for me to express my sorrow at the fact that we have not consistently intervened in the case of Tibet. When Tibet was invaded in 1950, our protest and *demarche* went out on the 26th of October 1950, and we could not do anything further, even though, as I have said earlier, there was a vast concentration of troops on the other side. I am not speaking with any sense of phobia towards America, and my hon. friends in this House know well that I am not a pink, or even a red for that matter. But I say that the country's security must come first. I feel that this debate would have done its duty by the country, if the attention of this country is focussed upon the imperative necessity for the strengthening of our borders—I mean our land borders, from Kashmir on the one side, to Burma, Tibet and China on the other.

I have before me a small document presented to the Constituent Assembly of India. I am now going to the North East Frontier, and I am quoting from that Memorandum of the Government. In the 'Note on the Tribal Areas of the North-Eastern Frontier', it says:

> "The Memorandum from the External Affairs Department mentions that by an oversight no notification was issued for the Northern boundary of Assam, and the Naga Hills. Tribal Area is the only statutory tribal area of Assam. It also mentions that the Indo-Burma boundary of the Tirap Frontier Tract has yet to be decided and that it is proposed to define this so that the Naga tribes are all included on the Indian side."

I shall give one more small quotation, which is very important to my point today. The Note continues;

> "Meanwhile, Chinese cartographers, ignoring the tripartite convention"—the MacMahon Line convention of 1914—"which, as stated above, they declined to ratify, showed as included in their territories the whole of these tribal areas down to and even including

> parts of the administered portions of Assam. In the result, Tibetan influence persisted in the border areas, which even now are not free from the inroads of Tibetan tax-collectors..... The strategic importance of these frontier areas from the point of view of security is obvious. The areas constitute a buffer between the Assam valley and the actual frontier of foreign powers."

I quite see that the situation involving the Daflas and so on is really explosive, and I have no desire to complicate our country's security by making undue references to details and documents involving vital security information. But the point to which I am inviting the hon. the Leader of the House's attention is this. I understand today the Chinese troops have percolated in this area. I understand that China is claiming suzerainty over certain areas belonging to the North East Frontier Agency, and I want steps to be taken to see that the 'MacMahon line' is properly defined and our territorial security is ensured. I beg of the House to remember that I have not made references to all these problems with a view to complicating our long standing friendly relations with China. My country's security is first, Mr. Speaker. That should be our moto, and I am sure that this brief intervention on my behalf will induce the Government of India to take speedy steps. I daresay negotiations are already started in Peking on these and other issues, *e.g.* issues like our access to Mount Kailas and Manasarovar not only in the religious and emotional sense, but also problems of treaty rights, and our trade position with Tibet. One by one our Consulates are closing from Sinkiang right down to Gartok and others. These are the matters which are involved, and I draw the attention of the House to these points in order to show that we are caught up in a vast pincer movement of the world powers who, from the point of view of global strategy, are taking up positions right across our frontier. One is the Pakistani menace in that sense involving the U.S.A's military pact. In all certainty, Mr. Speaker, the Chinese troop movements might be intended to take stock of the position, or take control of the position, which has arisen in Tibet two years ago. In all certainty, there is no unfriendliness on their part, but I am trying to show what the resultant position is: that we have got to be on our guard. I hope, Sir, that this debate will serve the purpose of focussing the attention of the country on strengthening our defences on the land frontiers.

Sir, I have got my amendment No. 1, the substantive portion of which runs as follows:

> "strengthening our national defences, and in particular by taking urgent steps to build up our defence industries; and
>
> "undertaking measures to secure national unity".

Sir, I would like to be brief on these two small points. If only the debate on the armaments industries had come up day before yesterday as was originally intended—and I know it is coming on this evening—this House would have known that today we are not only curtailing production in our Ordnance factories but also retrenching wholesale; all over the country, whether it is in the Khamaria factory or the Ambarnath factory, there is trouble. I want the Prime Minister, as the Defence Minister of this country, to ensure that there will not be any slackening of these defence industries, so that production will be built up. Actually, Sir, what is our striking potential? What is our industrial potential? Take Shipbuilding. Day by day it is going down—I am in a particularly special position to say what I am saying. Where is our automobile industry? Two out of five units for which licences were granted are likely to close down permanently. One has already shut down for a number of reasons. Then, there is hardly any aviation industry. We must not depend upon foreign powers, whatever the bloc, for our defence equipment, in order that our foreign policy

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

is carried out properly. With the result that we must make these here itself, and we must ensure that our defence and our foreign policy are not imperilled through lack of action on our part.

Finally, you will notice, Mr. Speaker, that the entire tenor of the 20 odd amendments given notice of hinges upon one point, namely, national consolidation and strengthening of defence. There is a very beautiful expression in French which when translated into English reads: "A Government of national concentration". I am making an appeal to the Prime Minister I am quoting his own words in his speeches at Dehra Dun and at Calcutta. The whole country is in favour of national unity. I beg of him to implement that policy. The country is behind him personally. It is likely that the country is not behind the Government in the larger, wider sense, in certain respects. But it devolves upon him to carry out, the policy into effect, the call he has made at Dehra Dun and Calcutta and also yesterday in this House. I have listened to the speech of my hon. friend, Mr. Mukerjee, and others yesterday and even today, to the speech of Mr. Deshpande. They are all ready to rally round the cause of our security. Our very existence is being imperilled. I am not a scare-monger, Mr. Speaker. But if the call which the Prime Minister has issued is put into effect, I am sure there will be a magnificient response from every man, woman and child in support of his policy, to declare to the world that the country is one and that it cannot be divided when the question of her survival and existence is involved.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House was good enough to show me so much indulgence yesterday by the patience with which it listened to my long address and subsequently. But I feel I will not be justified in taking much more of its time. This is the last day of the session and much work has to be done. Nevertheless, I should like to say a few words. more particularly with reference to what has been said by hon. Members.

Most Members in so far as foreign policy is concerned, or the present developments in this policy are concerned, have not really, in effect, challenged me. They may have emphasised some aspect of it or the other. That is a matter for gratification to me. I must confess, however, that when Mr. V. G. Deshpande said that he saw a silver lining in my policy, I began to feel some doubt as to whether I was quite right, because, normally speaking, we are far apart, and what he considers right, I consider wrong and *vice-versa*. However, there has been undoubtedly a very great deal of agreement on the broad lines of policy, and in fact, many of the criticisms that have been made have been made outside the matters that we were really discussing yesterday. Perhaps some hon. Members felt their style cramped because I had requested them to confine themselves to the two or three subjects which I had mentioned. Normally, sometimes when these debates take place, speeches roam over a wide field; they cover the entire world. And so, because we were supposed to confine ourselves more or less to particular matters, here was this slightly baffling and cramping effect.

My hon. friend opposite, Acharya Kripalani, whose words are always listened to with respect by all of us, had not caught up to the fact that we were discussing foreign affairs. He started discussing the Preventive Detention Act and all that. Now that is my difficulty, that in this changing dynamic world hon. Members opposite do not catch up to events. They still live in a past age, a good age—a very good age, but not of today—without attempting to face the different problems of today. The language, the arguments and the slogans and the reasoning of yesterday do not apply today. It is obvious. It is a patent thing. Yet the same old things are said, the same old arguments are trotted out, whether they have any reference to the discussion or not. Normally speaking, one very favourite argument, when these debates take place, for hon. Members opposite, is the Commonwealth—the Commonwealth connection. Altogether they cannot get rid of them.

If instead of referring to it so much, they spend a little time in understanding what it is, perhaps our paths would be easier and their paths too. But, everything that is ill is traced to the Commonwealth connection. The Commonwealth connection may be good or bad. I think it is extraordinarily good; I stand by it. I still stand by it without agreeing in the slightest with the policy of any country in the Commonwealth or disagreeing with it. It is not that, but, when I am told, 'Oh. this has happened and that has happened because of the Commonwealth connection'. it has no connection. no relevance because the thing might have happened without the Commonwealth connection or with it. You can discuss that matter independently whether it is good or bad, but don't say that a certain condition is caused by this.

However, I was very glad to find the hon. Member opposite, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee studying the Gita. And, I hope he will continue those studies and reach that part of it in which a question is put by Arjuna and Krishna answers it in noble language—that famous part:

स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा समाधिस्थस्य केशव ।
स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत किमासीत व्रजेत किम ॥

I hope. all of us in debate or in the rest of our lives will remember these noble words and try to live up, to the best of our ability, to that ideal.

I do not propose to say much about the major subjects that we discussed yesterday; I have said enough. But, some points that were mentioned, not really relating to those subjects, I shall refer to.

Acharya Kripalani complained that we do not consult other parties in regard to foreign affairs; and he said that in other countries foreign affairs is a national policy in which, to a large extent, all parties agree. Now, I am not personally aware of these other countries where in foreign affairs all parties agree, except in certain countries where other parties are not allowed to exist. But, normally speaking, there is a great difference. It is all right in the old days when foreign affairs was looked upon, if I may say so, from a narrower angle, but nowadays, when foreign affairs is entangled with economic affairs and other matters, that is the very subject on which parties disagree; whether it is any country in Europe, or even in England,—a country which shows a great measure of discipline in such matters,—there is a great deal of difference in outlook—not in everything of course—and indeed policies change when Governments change and even, to some extent, when foreign Ministers change. Perhaps, the hon. Member had in mind. what is often called in the United States of America. the "bi-partisan policy" of the United States. I am not competent to say what that "bi-partisan policy" is. I find it difficult sometimes to understand that. But, however, that may be, even in that bi-partisan policy, there are considerable differences as between one Government and the other. I only point out that it is not quite correct to say or to think that a nation, and the various groups and parties in the nation must necessarily have one policy. I should like to have it, not that I am opposed to it, but I ask hon. Members opposite whether all of them agree to any single policy. Leave out us, I put it to them. There are leaders of parties opposite and several parties; do they agree to any single policy in regard to foreign affairs? I would submit, they do not. In some matters they may agree, in others, they do not. In some matters they may agree, in others, they will disagree, but, by and

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

large, they have no single policy. I want to consult, undoubtedly, and one should consult, and in times of crisis or difficulty or when grave issues are being considered, it is right that the nation should hold together and that there should be the greatest consultations possible. I agree entirely; but, to say that in developing a foreign policy, one must take always into consideration a large number of heterogeneous ideas and proceed on the basis of consulting numerous groups with different viewpoints, would be to make foreign policy a question of debate between differing groups. As a matter of fact, that type of debate, while it may not yield results in times of crisis it is still more likely to create difficulty. If war is considered a time of crisis, it was said by Macaulay that while wars have sometimes been won by bad generals, it is not known in history that a debating society ever won a battle.

Now, it is suggested that we should reduce the conduct of these high affairs relating to foreign policy to frequent consultation and debate—not debate in this House I mean—I am all in favour of consultation as far as possible, but somebody must shoulder the responsibility for that policy; otherwise, we will find that nobody is responsible and the outcome will be a bit of this and a bit of that, without any coherence, without any logic and trying to satisfy all parties. It is better to have a slightly different policy, a coherent policy and not a policy without any coherence.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): Sir, I am very sorry. I withdraw my suggestion. Let the foreign policy be one man's policy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Acharya Kripalani said that he is all in favour of the policy of non-alignment, but that we, who proclaimed it forgot it and do not practise it. I do not know what he had in mind. It is perfectly true that we happen to live in this work-a-day world and have to co-operate with our neighbours, our neighbour in the street, our neighbour in the town and our neighbour internationally. We have not, as a nation, or as a Government, taken to *sanyasa* yet. We have to co-operate with the world; we have to give and take. We have to accept many things that we do not like just as others have to accept from us much they do not like. So that, to say that we must consider ourselves as irreproachable, as blameless, and guiltless and must not touch anybody who does not come up to the particular ideal of ours, whether right or wrong, is a different matter, and is not a realistic approach to anything. We go to the United Nations; all kinds of countries are represented there, and, in our heart of hearts, we like some of them more than others. We meet some parties, we go there, we confer and when we confer in the United Nations or anywhere else in any Committee, there are compromises. We do not say, 'You must take my word, yes, or no, or I go out'. Countries do not behave like that; even individuals, normally do not. So that, often enough, in these matters, whether in the United Nations or elsewhere, we have to compromise about many matters which come up. It may be true that when we support, the process of compromise, there is some danger, that we do not compromise too much; we do not go the slippery path; it may be so. But, there is no help for that; you have to face that and guard against that. You cannot say, 'I would not talk to anybody who does not take my word completely; or I go out'. Let me put it in a rather crude form. I say, I will only talk to people who talk my language, say Hindi. Of course, for a time, for a moment it may have a good effect. But, I may be cut off from the rest of the world, the entire world. Of course, my saying that is severe; but it comes to the same thing in regard to ideas. Suppose, I say I would not talk to anybody who does not hold my ideas, who does not accept my ideas. Again, I cut myself off, because there has to be communion of ideas, there has to be give and take about it, there has to be an understanding in this dynamic, ever-changing world of today. Leave out the world; take your own country. The public of this country,—whether you take them in the North-East of India or right down in Cape Comorin, all kinds of conditions there are,—they are essentially identical, essentially the same. There is a very strong identity, uniformity in the whole of the country, but yet there is a variety, a richness of variety, which is a great thing. We welcome that richness of variety; we cannot drive anybody and everybody with a single stick, with a single idea. We have to adopt ourselves and we have to give them freedom to do things as they do. Therefore, in international affairs, we cannot take up this attitude, 'Oh, you must agree with me, or I would have nothing to do with you'. The result may be that you can sit in your isolated conditions separately and have nothing to do with others. That is not possible. Even if we wanted it, that is not a possibility. Today, we live in a world—whether you like it or not—we live in the beginning of the atomic age, of the jet planes, and all those kinds of things that rush us past at several miles a minute, and therefore, when we talk about agreeing to something, which may not be quite upto our way of thinking or something that we dislike, it may be—that often happens—that others agree to many things that we do but which they do not like. That is the only way to do things. The point is whether we agree to something basically wrong, Whether that upsets the basic policy that we pursue or other things which are of secondary importance in life. In foreign affairs, especially, what counts is what you place first. Priorities count, and it counts a great deal whether you give a certain thing the first place, or the second place or the third place. If you are always thinking in terms of something in the third order of priority, your first and second go overbroad. Therefore, in order to take the first thing, which is most important, you have things to put away the second and the third, in spite of the pain that it may cause you.

Acharya Kripalani said that we should not have gone to Korea and we should not have referred the Kashmir matter to the United Nations. I find that the policies of many of my hon. friends opposite are normally a policy of negation—"what we must not do". Now, am I to argue in the year 1953 what we should have done or not done in the year 1947? Can we ever come to the present in our talks for the understanding of these problems. I can argue that point—what was done in 1947? After all, we are considering the situation today and that is, if I may say so, my difficulty, that hon. Members opposite cannot come to the present. They are so wrapped up in the past events. Let us assume for a moment that we committed not one but a hundred mistakes, 2, 5, or 7 years ago. What about it? We have to face the situation today, or else we shall never come to the present.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): Rectify the mistakes, that is all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, hon. Members opposite asked about Korea. Why did we go to Korea? Was it to gain honour, glory and prestige that we went to Korea? We went to Korea because, if we did not go to Korea, the first thing was that there would have been no truce, no cease fire in Korea, the war would have gone on with all the dangers of that war expanding. Regarding our going or not going, I cannot speak, of course, with the prophet's certainty, but as we saw the problem then—and subsequent events have justified it—the only way at that time to get that Resolution through in the United Nations first, and subsequently between the two Commands, was for India to fill a gap, which no other country could fill. I am not talking in terms of any virtue of India but it is a factual statement that no other country was agreeable to fill that particular gap. If that gap was not filled, then the agreement did not come off. If that agreement did not come off, then the cease fire did not

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

take place and that terrible war went on. I am not going into the merits of the war—that presents a different story. Therefore we had to face the problem with the utmost reluctance. We accepted the job and I would accept it not once, but a hundred times again, because I owe a duty not only to my country but to others, and I was amazed to see, not only in this House, but for the last one month or two people say or write in the newspapers, "Call back immediately your troops from Korea". It surprises me that when they say these things, they do not consider the question with the least degree of responsibility. We are not a great military nation, nor a rich nation, but we have certain standards by which we act as a people, I hope as a nation. Because somebody says something, because President Rhee says something that we do not like, can we call back our troops and upset the whole apple cart, war or no war, massacre or no massacre? That is the height of irresponsibility. We are not going to do that so far as we are in charge of the affairs. We are going to discharge the work to the best of our ability. Our ability may be limited, but in so far as we can do it, we shall do it and we shall discharge it with fairness and impartiality.

Mr. Mookerjee thinks that most of the evils flow from our connection with the Commonwealth. Monazite being sent out of our country must have something to do with the Commonwealth! Foreign experts come here and Gurkhas are given *Khukris*. Let us examine these great charges.

"Monazite goes out and comes back in the shape of bombs." I have respect for Mr. Mukerjee, but very often his facts go wrong. We have plenty of monazite and we put a ban on its export, but we do sell it or exchange it for something that we badly require and we take something that we have not got,—something, let us say, even in connection with atomic energy. No country can make progress in this way. If we shut up our shop and do not supply anything that we have, lest it might be used by somebody else, we don't get what we want. Therefore, that is where judgment comes in as to what we should give, to whom we should give, at what price and in what quantities. That is a matter of judgment. You have to consider the problem at every stage. We have given monazite to others and we have given to half a dozen countries very little quantities, sometimes in exchange for something which we badly needed for the very purpose of developing monazite. But merely to think that we are doing so under the pressure of somebody or just to make money out of it is completely untrue. As a matter of fact, if I may say so, hon. friends here from the Travancore-Cochin State will remember that we have had an argument with the Travancore-Cochin Government because we wanted to take over—and we have taken over—under the Central Government, in association with the Travancore-Cochin Government, some of these factories there of this type and the Travancore-Cochin Government has not been, to begin with, very forthcoming in this matter because certain private interests were involved. We did not want private interests to take charge of them and so we took them over in consultation with and in co-operation with the Travancore-Cochin Government. Therefore, sending of monazite has nothing to do with the subject under discussion. Monazite does go and we want it to go for a particular purpose and we think it is an advantage that it should go in exchange for something that we badly need.

We are not interested in, nor have we the capacity for making atomic bombs or using them. The question does not arise, but we are interested in the development of atomic energy for civil use and it is quite possible that in 10 or 15 years time, atomic energy might be used for civil purposes—as a tremendous source of power, easy source of power. When that comes in, it will upset entirely—not immediately but in the course of time—the whole question of power supply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Can't we police exactly whether it is going for civil use or for bombs?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. I am not saying that. I am interested in atomic energy. Our developments are, if I may say so, in the initial stages. It is for the great nations to answer the question which the hon. Member put. She asked: "Are you policing it?" But I am saying that this atomic energy is a tremendous source of power and it is quite certain that it could be used for civil purposes. Though it is not an economical proposition today, yet, in the next ten or fifteen years, relatively in the near future, it can be used. Now, imagine what a tremendous difference it will make to our country? In a country like the United States of America it is not much needed for civilian use, because there are tremendous supplies of power there. They do not want much more. But in countries where power supplies are not so abundant, as in India and other under-developed countries, it will make a great difference. If we concentrate this power, we can carry it in a suit-case to the deserts of Rajputana and convert Rajasthan into a fertile land; so that it does make a tremendous difference to under-developed countries. It is a new source of power. Just 150 years ago, the Industrial Revolution came and saved the world out of drudgery. We are on the eve of another greater revolution which will change the world, provided the word survives and provided wars did not destroy it, but it is a different matter. I am not particular about atomic power as such—our country is not interested—but I am interested in the science of it, because, when the time comes, I would be in a position to use atomic energy, and produce it. We do not want to compete—we cannot compete—with the great nations who desire it, but as a matter of fact, we are known to be among the select few nations where good scientific work in the preliminary stages is done on atomic energy. We are the only country in Asia, at the present moment, which has gone ahead a little—there are some countries in Europe and, of course, in America. So, in doing this work, we use monazite, we preserve it and we give it to some persons who give us the know how to work it. We put up factories; they take the monazite and process and give it to us; the next stage is, we process it ourselves. So, it is not a question of giving something under pressure or to please somebody else.

Then, Mr. Mukerjee referred to foreign experts. Naturally, I cannot discuss the question of any individual expert, good or bad. But I do not understand this business, he objects not to foreign experts but to a particular nationality of a foreign expert. Obviously he does not object to foreign experts as such. Now it is quite clear that we want to develop our industries, our technique, our sciences. We want to develop them. Obviously, in developing them we want expert guidance. We may conceivably develop without expert guidance too; but only you will take ten times as much time; instead of two years, we would take 15 or 20 years for the same. It is obvious that every country has done it too. We want the best technical advice possible. Let there be no mistake about it. It is not patriotism or nationalism that counts in this matter. If we want a technical, expert man from abroad, we ought to get him from abroad—it does not matter whether your man is thrown out of his job or not. We cannot get a second-rate man for doing a first-rate job. Technically considered, you may have, although it is not good, a second-rate administrator, but you just cannot do it if you want a second-rate technical man to do a first-rate technical job. It would not be done, simply. Therefore, we must have the very best men,—we may make a mistake in choosing the man. But the sooner we get high-class technical experts, the sooner we can ask them to start the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

plants. It is part of their business to train our people, and it is not a question of 'lecture' training, but training by experience in doing big jobs. We have undertaken in this country some of the biggest jobs that are being done in the world. There are the river valley projects. Some hon. Members have seen them, and often they have criticised them. That criticism may be right or wrong in a particular matter, but the fact of the matter is that they are magnificent jobs magnificently done, taken as a whole. Anybody who sees them realises it. It is not a question of argument. Anybody who sees them, whether he comes from any part of India, or from Russia or China, realizes that it is a magnificent job magnificently done, in spite of all the mistakes that have been committed.

Then, to do big things, we have to look and consider them in a big way and remove all trivial failings. You remember the bigness of the job. Remember that it requires courage to take up that big job. You do not do a big job in a pettifogging way. So, we will not entrust them to any persons who are not absolutely top-ranking. In that particular respect, from the point of view of experience, I am sure even in the present generation our engineers are very good; they have been exceedingly good; they are improving, that is to say, they are getting experience of these big jobs and they can do the biggest job, I am quite sure, after a few years' time. But, for the present, it does help us to have good experts from abroad. From the point of view of finance, sometimes it does not matter what you pay him, because he saves you so much. So, the question of foreign experts must be viewed in that light.

Now, about the Gurkhas and the *khukris*. Well, the *khukris* are light, shining instruments. They are hardly instruments of warfare now, much less in this atomic and bombing age. It is true that we allowed the export of a number of *khukris* to Malaya for the Gurkhas there, because they are more as a part of their ceremonial attire just as the Sikhs have their *kirpans*. It was a private transaction in which we did not want to come in the way.

Now, Dr. Lanka Sundaram gave some facts which rather surprised me. I do not know where his information comes from about the happenings on the Indo-Tibetan border. He said that 100,000—or, I forget 50,000—troops are concentrated there. I have a few sources of information too, but I have not got that information. I should be very happy if Dr. Lanka Sundaram will supply me with some information on that subject so that I can verify it. I am in intimate touch this way and that way on the border, on both sides, and those figures which he mentioned, so far as I am concerned, are completely wrong, and far out from truth. I would like to say further that in a way, in the way in which Dr. Lanka Sundaram put it, there seems to be some connection with our talks with China which are going to take place in the course of the next week in Peking—some connection between them and the recent developments in regard to the proposals for U.S. military aid to Pakistan.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It was not my intention.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was not your intention, I know, but Members might have thought so. As a matter of fact, this question of our talks in Peking has been under correspondence for the last many, many months, and ultimately, I should think, about three months back, we suggested to the Chinese Government that we would like to have some talks with them and that we could have them either in Delhi or in Peking. Thereupon they agreed to Peking. We asked our Ambassador to come here. We have had talks with our Ambassador and now he has gone back: and one or two other officials of our Foreign Office are also going there. I think that before this year is out the talks will begin.

But they have no relation to any other problem, except these problems in regard to Tibetan trade, pilgrimage and such like problems.

Now, Dr. Lanka Sundaram also referred to some maps and Chinese claims to suzerainty, and the McMohan line and all that. I cannot speak for the Chinese Government, of course,—what they may have in their minds or not. But I know what has happened in the course of the last two or three years. Repeatedly we have discussed with them these problems, in regard to Tibet especially, because India has some special interests in Tibet, trade, pilgrimage, etc. At no time has any question been raised by them or by anybody about frontier problems. This House knows very well that I have declared here in answer to questions, in foreign affairs debates, repeatedly that so far as we are concerned, there is nothing to discuss about the frontier. The frontier is there: the MacMohan line is there. We have nothing to discuss with anybody, with the Chinese Government or any other Government about it. There it remains. The question does not arise. So our people have gone there not to discuss the frontier problem. It is not an issue at all to be discussed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram also referred to some leaflet of the External Affairs Ministry in which something was said about an undefined border. Now I speak from memory: but, so far as I remember, that refers to the border with Burma. Especially in the Naga territory, there is an area which is not really defined and there have been vague talks with the Burmese Government. So far as the MacMohan line is concerned it was fixed long ago. It is true that having fixed it on the map, it is not fixed in the sense of putting down pillars and the like, there may occasionally be some doubt.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt the Prime Minister, Sir. The memorandum I quoted was from Mr. Ramadhyani and the comment was of our External Affairs Ministry to the memorandum. This was submitted to the Constituent Assembly and dealt with the Tibet-Assam border and the Burma border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say anything about that, though it is possible......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is in the Library, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The gentleman is in the Library or the paper?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The paper.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be.

Well, since these days of the Constituent Assembly our Historical Division has given a great deal of thought to these matters and we know much more about it and this question has not troubled us at all. But as I said, there is a certain undefined area as between Burma and India and there were various proposals too for not merely defining it but also slight exchange of territory to adjust things. But they have remained where they were.

Several hon. Members have talked about our defence industries being speeded up. I shall be very happy to speed them up. In fact the progress we have made and we are making in regard to defence industries is very considerable. These big industries take some years, but it does not matter. Some are functioning, others are being built, others are, if I may say so, in the foundation-stone laying stage. I should like to go ahead faster. It is not merely—although that is an important consideration—a question of finance. It is a question of technical training. You cannot have these things for the asking. You have to grow into them to some extent. We grow faster than others, but we have still to grow. Ultimately it becomes a part of the industrial development of the country.

I entirely agree with hon. Members who say that we should not be dependent upon other countries. Of course, nobody can be utterly and absolutely, hundred per cent., independent. Some dependence for something

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

remains and should remain; there is no harm in it. But you must not be dependent to the extent of being enfeebled or unable to function properly because of that dependence. It takes time to build these things up, to build industry up. If you look to other countries, whatever they are, you will see that they took a mighty long time to reach the level they have done now. And I think that the progress we have made in this matter during the last five or six years is very far from negligible.

One thing I should like to say. Mr. Deshpande repeatedly referred to our going about with a begging bowl asking for aid of America or some other countries. Now, at no time has any of us ever gone with a begging bowl to any country—I want to make this perfectly clear—and at no time are we going to do it hereafter. We welcome aid on honourable terms, because it helps us to speed our process of change to industrialisation, whatever it is. But, normally speaking, aid has come to us: the initiative even has been on the other side. We have welcomed that; we have discussed it and we have agreed or disagreed, as the case may be, in regard to a particular matter. There is no question of "begging bowl attitude" which is bad for the giver and for the taker.

Also, I did not say that if Pakistan takes military aid that makes war inevitable. I made no such rash suggestion. What I said was that this kind of thing hampers peace. It comes in the way of peace; it is a factor against peace. It is not by itself so important as to bring war or peace, there are many factors which ultimately govern events.

I think, Sir, that I have dealt with most of the important points that were raised in this debate. I agree entirely with the hope expressed by many hon. Members about the unity of the country and the consolidation of the country. That is obvious. That is our purpose and that should be our effort. Anyhow, apart from any crisis that might arise we have to do that. I do not want this House or the country to imagine on account of the various developments that have taken place, which should make us wary that something is happening which should create any kind of fright or panic. We have to be wary, we have to be vigilant and we have to be united and work together. And in working together, ultimately, it is not so much the number of armed soldiers that counts.

Some hon. Members have put forward amendment about compulsory military service. Now—if I may say so—if there was one special method which could be devised for the weakening of the country it would be compulsory military service. What does it mean—compulsory military service? I am not against it in theory or practice. But just look at it. If we divert all our energies to compulsory military service, it will have one good effect.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I said compulsory military training.

3 P.M.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may have one good effect, that many of our people would benefit physically by it. But all the money spent upon it will have to be diverted from somewhere. Inevitably it will have to be diverted from various economic activities that we are trying to carry on. Ultimately the strength of the country will depend more upon our economic progress, plus other things of course. If economically we are weak, then a vast number of people walking about in step will do no good to the country.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Can you not link up the two?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not two but many things. That, the hon. Member will realise, is the object of a National Plan—linking up various things and giving priorities. The whole object is linking up various things. The Plan may be deficient, that is a different matter. But that is the whole object of the Plan.

A nation's security depends on many factors. In the first place, defence forces. They are obvious of course. Secondly, industrial potential capacity of the country which keeps the defence forces going. Otherwise defence forces are useless. Thirdly, the economic capacity of the country. And, fourthly, the morale of the country. That is the equation for the defence of a country. And the last two or three are more important even than the first, although the first has to be there.

I am grateful to the House, Sir, for the indulgence with which it has received my motion.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां): मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी सवाल पूछने का समय नहीं है आर्डर, आर्डर, नो सवाल।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : यह हमारें ऊपर बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: I am now proceeding to put the amendments and hon. Members, as I call their names, will please say whether they want their amendments to be put to the House or whether they want to withdraw them.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 1).

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): I press my amendment (No. 4), Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 6).

Shri Syed Ahmed: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 7).

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 9).

Shri N. Somana (Coorg): Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 11).

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I press my amendment (No. 12). May I speak, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Jethalal Joshi (Madhya Saurashtra): Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 13).

Mr. Speaker: Coming to Shri V. G. Deshpande's amendment (No. 14) I find that certain parts of it are clearly out of order. Clause (d) is out of order. Then sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) is out of order; also sub-clause (iv) of clause (g). So those portions will be deleted.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): I press my amendment (No. 15).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 16).

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 17).

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I am pressing my amendment (No. 18).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): I am pressing my amendment (No. 19).

Mr. Speaker: Coming to Shri U. C. Patnaik's amendment (No. 20) I am inclined to hold that the whole of it is out of order, for the simple reason that what he suggests is beyond the scope of the present motion.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Sir, before my amendment is ruled out of order may I make a submission about its admissibility?

Mr. Speaker: The matter is very clear to me. There is no use taking up time over it. I will now put the

[Mr. Speaker]

Opposition amendments first and then I will put the other amendments.

I will put the amendment of Mr. Rajabhoj. The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "and having considered the same this House is of opinion that the policy of dynamic neutrality is a failure and that active association with like minded allies is called for."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri V. G. Deshpande—such part of it as survives, that is except the portions I have ruled out of order.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the policy of the so called Dynamic Neutrality so far pursued by the Government has proved a failure and suggests the following seven points programme for dealing with the situation created by the reported Pak-U.S. Pact:—

(a) in foreign affairs India should eschew her policy of neutrality and pursue a policy of getting aid from all available sources without committing the country to any ideology;

(b) diplomatic relations with Pakistan should be immediately severed;

(c) the Kashmir issue should be withdrawn from the U.N.O.

(d) ****

(e) the foreign pockets in India should be forthwith cleared even, if necessary, by resort to police operation;

(f) the work of reorganizing the defence of India should be immediately undertaken through compulsory military training of young men and steps should be taken to start war industries with a view to making India self-sufficient in that respect and for this purpose our Five Year Plan may be suitably amended.

(g) fifth column activities in India should be suppressed with a firm hand and for this the following measures should be adopted:—

(i) all the foreign missionaries should be externed from India and their activities should be stopped;

(ii) ****

(iii) one hundred mile zones on the borders of Pakistan should be cleared of people who are likely to have leanings towards Pakistan; and

(iv) ****."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri Sarangadhar Das. The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "and having considered the same, this House regrets that the policy pursued by Government, while claiming to take peace to distant lands, has brought war nearer our own frontiers."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri T. K. Chaudhuri.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "and having considered the same, this House is of the opinion that the policy followed by the Government up till now has completely failed to subserve the national interests of India or to secure a genuine independence of

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** Ruled out of order by the Speaker.

the country's foreign policy from entanglements with Anglo-American imperialist diplomacy in world affairs."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri N. Sreekantan Nair. The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "and having considered the same, this House feels that the wrong policies adopted in regard to Kashmir have led to the U.S.-Pak alliance which has embittered further the relations between India and Pakistan."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Members, Messrs. Lanka Sundaram, Ram Subhag Singh, Syed Ahmed, S. V. Ramaswamy, N. Somana, Jethalal Joshi and K. C. Sharma wish to have the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The only amendment that now remains is that of Shri Raghuramaiah.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "and having considered the same, this House approves of this policy."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the motion, as amended.

The question is:

> "That the present International situation and the policy of Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration and having considered the same, this House approves of this policy."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE. ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS FROM COUNCIL OF STATES WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—*Concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 12th May, 1953, namely:—

> "That this House recommends to the Council of States that they do agree to nominate seven members from the Council to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of this House for the year 1953-54 and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Council."

This motion was under discussion.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I, with your permission, Sir, rise on a point of order? As the Order Paper shows, this is further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 12th May, 1953. I shall only invite your attention to Rule 238 of the Rules of Procedure and I need not say anything further. The rule says:—I shall read it with your permission—

> "On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notice must be given for the next session.
>
> Provided that fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation as the case may be has ceased to be operative."

I would also refer to the rule that when motions are to be moved, notices are to be given for them.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): May I say a word, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is that this motion was moved on the 12th May, last. That session was prorogued. Then there was another session in the month of August-September. That too was prorogued. This is the next session after that. I submit that fresh notice should have been given under this particular rule.

I may refer also to article 107 of the Constitution, which makes an exception in the case of certain Bills. Sub-clause (3) says:

> "A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses."

My submission is that any other thing except a Bill pending in the House shall lapse. That is a necessary implication from this particular article. On the basis of this article read with rule 238 which requires fresh notice for any pending business, my submission is that this particular motion conflicts with these two provisions and is, as such, bad. I submit this for your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I think the point is very clear. The hon. Member has, I believe, misread and misinterpreted the provisions both of article 107 as well as the rule. Article 107 speaks of Bills and says that prorogation will not lead to the result of lapsing. It saves certain Bills from lapsing. The utmost consequence would be that Bills which are not coming within this may lapse. But, that is a different proposition. So far as rule 238 is concerned, it deals with giving of notices. In the rule, the wording is 'pending notices'. It further says "fresh notice must be given".

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): Would you allow me to make some further submission, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. I have already started giving my ruling. I am giving it according to the practice prevailing.

In fact, it is a surprise to me that this point of order should have come up in respect of a part-heard matter. It is not a notice now. The Motion was taken up for discussion. The House is seized of it and that has been postponed. There is no question of giving any fresh notice at all. It is business which was part-heard and which is now coming up by order of the House. I do not think there is anything very substantial in that point of order.

Dr. Krishnaswami.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion when the Leader of the House sponsored this motion, doubts were expressed from all sides of the House as to whether we could have a Joint Committee for Public Accounts. I am not inclined to consider this question from a technical point of view or from the angle of superiority of the House of the People over the Council of States. But, this motion raises issues of first rate importance which we cannot avoid and which it is not in the interests of both Houses to ignore.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that one of the reasons for the claim of representation on the Public Accounts Committee being advanced is the assumption that the Council of States has the right to be associated with this House in bodies exercising financial control and scrutiny. The relevant article on which my friends rely for sustaining this position is article 151(1) which reads as follows:

> "The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament."

What is the intendment and import of this provision in our constitution?

Now I do not think that it can be maintained that this article gives powers of financial scrutiny to the Council of States. It is clear that the article suggests that the President shall cause the reports of the Comptroller to be laid before each House of Parliament. What is intended is that the report shall be laid on the Table for purposes of information. We have been accustomed in this House to have many reports laid on the Table of the House. If any hon. Member chooses to discuss them, he can certainly raise a debate subject to certain rules. But we have to distinguish between a power to raise a discussion and a power to scrutinise. The vital point which has to be taken into account is that in all matters where a discussion takes place, it is for the purpose of throwing light on some matter of public interest. But, a power of scrutiny stands on a different footing. I cannot understand how it can be argued that it should be possible for us to associate the Members of the Council of States with the Members of the House of the People on the Public Accounts Committee, solely because both Houses have the power to discuss, laying papers on the Table is a technical term of art.

Another point urged with some force by hon. Members, is that each House is the mistress of its procedure. Article 118 is invoked in this connection. Each House is certainly the mistress of its procedure. But, then all procedure is related to the powers and functions which any Assembly enjoys. It cannot be seriously maintained, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that just because a House can control its own procedure, it can overstep the bounds of its powers. For instance, the House of the People is the House to which the Council of Ministers is accountable.

Can it be affirmed that the Council of States can have a provision in its rules of procedure whereby Ministers can be removed by a vote of no-confidence? If such a provision finds a place in the rules of the Council of States what would be its value? It would be I suggest without meaning any disrespect infructuous and would not have any value whatsoever. Therefore, I suggest that all procedure must be related to the powers which each House is endowed with by the people.

Let, me, consider the functions of the Public Accounts Committee in detail. The Public Accounts Committee apart from being a committee of scrutiny enjoys the power to condone excess of expenditure under Rule 196 (4). I refer to this because it is probably the most important provision which gives the Lower House full power and authority to examine and scrutinise financial accounts. Rule 196(4), as you will recollect, refers to the powers of the Public Accounts Committee to condone excess grants spent by a Department. It has the right to scrutinise them. It has the right to pass strictures, and it has the right to condone or to suggest that it will not condone them at all. It is, in effect, discharging a legislative power of this House. The House has delegated its duty to a sub-committee, and while it may be open to our House to reject the recommendation of the Committee, it very rarely happens that this House deserts its child.

I realise however, that on this matter hon. Members on the other side have made up their minds and that it is difficult for us to carry conviction to them. If today I am placing this point of view before this House, it is not with a view to importing acrimony into the debate or to promote disharmony between the two Houses. The Prime Minister is after all the Leader of this House and I make bold to appeal to him to consider the interests of this House as well. If he is convinced that in the interests of harmony we should certainly have some procedure which tends to give substantial authority to this House and at the same time does not prevent the association of Members of the other House with us then, of course, we may agree to a compromise. If it is argued that in the interest of harmony we should have a joint Committee, then we will have to consider the exact privileges and the powers which Members from the other House would have to enjoy. A joint financial committee, originating from this House is one in which the Chairman

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

of the Public Accounts Committee of this House will have the full power and authority to draw up the procedure. In matters pertaining to excess grants and similar subjects, which concern discharge of financial functions, it ought to be a sound and salutary rule that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee who would be elected from this House should regulate the procedure so as to give substantial power to the Members of this House. Those from the other House on this Committee will enjoy the capacity of being associate Members. They would certainly have the right to discuss, but when it comes to voting, I think the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee should lay down rules whereby we have the assistance and wisdom of hon. Members from the other House, made available without their being given the power to vote on matters pertaining to excess grants and other such subjects which touch the financial powers of initiation of this House.

In conclusion, I hope it would be possible now that we have decided to associate Members of the Council of States with the House of the People. Only two weeks ago we were asked to joi another Joint Select Committee of the Council of States and there we accepted the position of being associate Members. Similarly, when we have a joint Public Accounts Committee they would be associate members lending aid and assistance without strings. Let us all hope that this unseemly conflict between the two Houses is a thing of the past, and that the Leader of our House who has played a not inconsiderable part in emphasising the role which both Houses have to perform, will not forget that he is the Leader of the House of the People, that this House although it objected to this experiment is nevertheless willing to make a success of it. Probably as a result of the generous step that we have taken we may furnish an example to other countries which have a bicameral legislature to emulate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House recommends to the Council of States that they do agree to nominate seven members from the Council to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of this House for the year 1953-54 and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Council."

The motion was adopted.

PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION (PARLIAMENT AND PART C STATES LEGISLATURES) BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to declare certain offices of profit not to disqualify their holders for being chosen, as or for being members of Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of any Part C State, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members have, I hope, examined the provisions of the Bill which has been in their hands for some little time. They are aware of the provisions of Article 102 (i) (a) of the Constitution. This Bill has been brought before the House in pursuance of the express provision contained....

Some Hon. Members: We are not able to hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may speak a little louder, and there may be lesser noise in the House.

Shri Biswas: I was trying to make myself heard. Unfortunately, I am just suffering from an attack of flu'. My voice is very weak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Minister may sit in his place and speak.

Shri Biswas: I need not sit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Minister may come to the shorter microphone.

Shri Biswas: Sir, I was pointing out that this Bill has been introduced in pursuance of the express power which has been reserved to Parliament by Article 102(1)(a) to provide for certain exceptions to the general rule of disqualification embodied therein. That Article, as you know, embodies a very salutary principle, *viz.*, that Members of Parliament should not be permitted to accept any office of profit under Government without losing their seats.

The object of this disqualifying rule is well understood. It has a historical origin. It is based on English precedent. In England this disqualification was laid down on various considerations reflecting the various phases through which this controversy passed. At one time it was supposed that Parliament had the first claim upon the services of its Members, and Parliament considered it derogatory to its own privilege if one of its Members was permitted to accept some other office which would require his time and attention a great deal more. That was regarded as the "privilege phase" of this controversy.

Then came the "corruption phase". It was thought that if any Member accepted any office of profit from Government, there was every chance of the loyalty of that Member to Parliament being tampered thereby. Those were the days of conflict between the Crown and the Parliament in England. On the one hand, there was the desire on the part of the king to get as many adherents, as he could; and on the other, there was resistance on the part of Parliament to any such attempt. So, this disqualification rule was enacted. Under this, nobody could accept any office of profit under the Crown. If he did so, he would lose his seat in Parliament. Later on, it was found that this was an extreme view. As it always happened with extreme views, it was found that this might operate sometimes against those who laid down this rule. In order that Parliament's control over the executive might be effective, it was often found necessary that members of the executive also should be represented in Parliament. That is why you find ministerial offices exempted from the general disqualification. That was the "ministerial phase."

Leaving aside these historical developments in the United Kingdom, let us proceed now with the principle which has been accepted and embodied in our Constitution, in Article 102 (1) (a), which reads:

> "A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—
>
> (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;..."

There are other grounds for disqualification also laid down in that Article. We are not concerned with them just now. We are concerned here only with the disqualification mentioned in Article 102 (1) (a), which it is within the power of Parliament to remove, by express provision in that behalf in the Constitution itself.

Article 102 (1) contains several clauses, (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Of these clause (a) refers to disqualification arising from the holding of an office of profit under Government. It is only in respect of that disqualification that Parliament has been given the authority by law to declare that certain of these offices shall not disqualify the holders thereof.

You will remember that this is not the first time that a Bill of this na-

[Shri Biswas]

ture is being brought before the House. First in 1950, there was the Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill, (Act XIX of 1950), in which certain offices were specifically mentioned as not to disqualify the holders thereof, *viz.* the offices of a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, a Parliamentary Secretary, and a Parliamentary Under-Secretary. Then came the Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill, 1951 (Act LXVIII of 1951), under which the exemption was made retrospective. Although this Act was passed after the commencement of the Constitution, it was deemed to have come into force from the date of the commencement of the Constitution. The scheme of that Act was this. A number of committees which had been set up by Government were mentioned, and it was provided that the holding of the office of chairman or member of any of these committees would not operate as a disqualification for the holder to retain his seat in Parliament. After specific enumeration of some of these committees, by means of a general clause it was provided, that the office of chairman or member of any other committee appointed by Government shall also not disqualify. But these disqualifications were removed only up to a limited date, *viz.* up to the 31st March 1952, and not further.

Before this Act for the prevention of disqualification was passed, exempting the holders of particular offices from the disqualification referred to in the Constitution in Article 102 (1) (a), somehow or other, the existence of this Article appears to have been forgotten. And many appointments had been made by Government to various committees, without realising that membership of these committees might operate as a disqualification. When this was realised, some amends had to be made. On the one hand, the Members had accepted these offices, without knowing that they were incurring a disqualification under this Article, and on the other, the Government had put them into these offices, without realising that they were exposing them to this risk. So amends had to be made by Government by enacting this law, and a blanket cover, so to say, was given up to a limited date. Within that date, it was for the Members to decide what they should do, and for Government to decide what they should do in their turn. Either these Members could resign their seats on these committees or statutory bodies, or they could retain their seats after that date, if the Acts under which those committees or statutory bodies were set up, could be suitably amended so as to ensure that membership of these bodies would not entail a disqualification. This blanket cover was given up to 31st March 1952. But since then, a number of appointments have been made by Government to various bodies set up by them. There have also been a large number of statutory bodies set up under Acts passed by Parliament, to which Members of Parliament have been appointed. The question arises, therefore, whether or not they stand disqualified, and if they stand disqualified, what is the remedy. Hon. Members will remember that some time back, there was the case of disqualification of certain Members of the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

There the disqualification was incurred under similar disqualifying clauses, contained not in the Constitution, but in the Part C States Act. A question was raised whether they could continue as members of the Legislative Assembly after their appointment as members of certain District Advisory Councils which carried certain emoluments. Under the provisions of an order, made under section 43 of the Act, the question was referred to the President, and the President referred it to the Election Commission. The Election Commission took the view—the Election Commission's opinion was practically the final word on the subject—that although they were in receipt of only Rs. 10 as D.A., that possibly might be regarded as no more than what they required to compensate them for their out of pocket expenses. He was prepared to overlook that. But there were some of these members who were resident members, and in their case there was no question of any travelling expenses being incurred. They were all residents of the place and they would walk up to the place of meeting and walk back from there to their homes. So there was no question of payment of any travelling allowance to them, and if anything was paid—even Rs. 5; that is the amount paid, so far as I remember—even Rs. 5, it was said, would disqualify. That was the view taken by the Election Commission. And so 10 or 11 of these members, for no fault of their own, stood disqualified. Then Government had to introduce a Bill here which was given retrospective effect, to remove this disqualification. But that was a case which occurred not under the Constitution but under the Part C States Act which contained similar provisions. Here the question is one under the Constitution itself, and we are now legislating for the purpose of removing disqualification thereunder.

If you look at the present Bill, you will find the Bill refers to Committees and Statutory Bodies. "Committees" are defined to mean Committees, Commissions, Councils, Boards or any other bodies of persons, whether statutory bodies or not, set up by the Government. The principal thing is this—that body must be a body set up by the Government. It may be set up under a Statute, or it may not be under a Statute, but it must be set up by Government. A body set up by Statute need not always be a body set up by Government.

Then, with regard to the definition of a "Statutory body", it means any corporation, board, company, society or any other body of persons, whether incorporated or not, established, registered or formed by or under any law for the time being in force or exercising powers and functions under any such law.

Now, as the disqualification mainly arises from the office being an office of profit, it is necessary to consider what profit means. Whether it is membership of an *ad hoc* body set up by Government, or of a statutory body set up by Government, unless the office itself is an office of profit, it entails no disqualification. The disqualification from office-holding requires first of all, that the office must be an office under Government and also that it must be an office of profit. Both the conditions must be satisfied. Now, so far as profit is concerned, generally no doubt profit is interpreted in terms of rupees, annas, pies—it means monetary profit. But in some cases the view has been taken office includes something more than that. Even where it is not monetary profit, but other benefits, that also may come within the meaning of the word 'profit'. For instance, if the office is one to which some power or patronage is attached, or in which the holder is entitled to exercise executive functions, or if it is an office carrying dignity, prestige or honour, that might be regarded also as an office of profit, the idea being that Government must not be in a position to seduce a Member of Parliament by placing him in a position where he can exercise authority, can feel he is somebody important, even if he gets no pecuniary remuneration. All temptations monetary or other must be removed. That being the object, the word 'profit' has sometimes been given this larger interpretation. So we have proceeded on this wider basis, so as to remove all possible disqualifications, arising either from acceptance of actual money or from acceptance of any other benefits equivalent to money, although not exactly measurable in terms of money.

Now, Sir, the question which has really agitated us regarding the quantum of profit is not so much the quantum of salary where there is a salary attached to the office. If there is a salary attached to it, of course it is an office of profit; there can be no doubt about it. But it is only the question of allowances which has raised difficulties. Now in every case wherever a Member has been appointed to a Committee, he has been permitted to draw certain allowances. So far as these allowances are concerned, the rule in England and

[Shri Biswas]

elsewhere where such a rule prevails is that if you draw no more than what you require to cover your actual out of pocket expenses, it will not operate as a disqualification. So far as house-rent allowance is concerned, there is hardly any trouble about it; travelling allowance also raises little trouble, and about conveyance allowance also there is no trouble. The main trouble has arisen in connection with daily allowance. As regards daily allowance, what should be the limit? This is the first time that the rate of daily allowance is being put on a statutory basis, to remove all doubts. Formerly —so far—there has been an office memorandum issued by the Finance Ministry and it was said that if no more than Rs. 20 was paid, it would be regarded as just sufficient to cover out of pocket expenses and this would not be an objectionable amount.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Has it any legal validity?

Shri Biswas: No, it has no legal validity. But it was being given effect to. The question now is of putting it on a statutory basis, and we say that if no more than Rs. 20 is paid, that will be quite all right and there need not be any trouble about it. But, Sir, it was pointed out to us—several hon. Members drew Government's attention to the fact—that that was putting the Members to a disadvantage. Suppose a Member was here: while the session was on, as a Member of Parliament he would be entitled to draw Rs. 40 per day during this period. But supposing during that period he has to attend to his duties as member of a Committee that is, he does not attend Parliament on that particular day but attend the Committee instead, whether in Delhi or nearabout Delhi or elsewhere, then he will be limited to an allowance of Rs. 20, only, although, possibly, he may have to incur, if it is outside Delhi, more than Rs. 20 as actual expenses. We have suggested in this Bill that where the member has got to discharge his functions as a committee member during a period when Parliament is in session, then, of course, a maximum of Rs. 40 will be allowed; otherwise, the ceiling will be Rs. 20. That is what we have suggested in the explanation to clause 2(b):

> "For the purposes of this clause, 'daily allowance' means an allowance which shall not,—
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> (i) in the case of a member of either House of Parliament, when that House is sitting, exceed forty rupees per day; and
>
> (ii) in any other case, exceed twenty rupees per day;"

Then, Sir, you will find two clauses, clauses 3 and 4. In one clause, clause 3, permanent exemption has been provided for. In the other clause, exemption for a limited period has been provided for. As a result of an amendment moved in the other House, and accepted by the Government, the period is now up to 30th April 1954. The idea is this. In clause 3, we mention,

> "the offices of Chairman and member of a Committee set up for the purpose of advising the Government or any other authority in respect of any matter of public importance or for the purpose of making an inquiry into, or collecting statistics in respect of, any such matter:"

that is, Committees which will perform only advisory functions as distinguished from executive functions. Insofar as such committees are concerned, membership of such committees ought not to operate as a disqualification at all, provided of course, members are within the ceiling as regards the quantum of allowance.

> "Provided that the holder of any such office is not in receipt of, or entitled to, any fee or remuneration other than compensatory allowance;".

Then, if we turn to sub-clause (a) of the next clause, clause 4, we find there reference to the offices of Chairman and member of a Committee other than any such Committee as is referred to in clause (a) of section 3. So, between sub-clause (a) of clause 3 and sub-clause (a) of clause 4, the whole list of committees is exhausted. Now if you come under sub-clause (a) of clause 3, then you get permanent exemption. But if you come under sub-clause (a) of clause 4, the **exemption** is only for a limited period. That is a distinction which has been made. Then, in respect of statutory bodies, referred to in clause 4 (b) exemption is also temporary; these offices are—

> "the offices of Chairman, director, member and officer of a statutory body, where the power to make any appointment to any such office or the power to remove any person therefrom is vested in the Government."

Sir, while on this sub-clause (b) of clause 4, I will just draw your attention to one fact. Sir, there may be offices which are offices of profit because there are undoubtedly profits attached to them in the sense of provision for monetary profit. But, the profit may not be derived from Government funds. Take the case of the Vice-Chancellor of a University. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by Government, but he draws his remuneration not from Government, but from University funds. It has been held that although the University may be in receipt of Government grant, as soon as the grant is received by the University, it becomes part of University funds and it is no longer a part of Government funds. Therefore, it should not be from that point of view an office of profit under Government, and the holder should escape the disqualification.

But, Sir, there has recently been a decision of an Election Tribunal—Mr. More must be aware of it—Mrs. Hansa Mehta's case,—where it has been held that although the profit may come from a source other than Government, still if the office is one as regards which Government has the power to make or revoke the appointment, it should be regarded as an office under the Government. In other words, it has been held that where the Govern ment can say, 'I am going to put yo in some place where you will ear some money',—and the power of ap pointment carries with it also th power to revoke that appointment— that will make it an office of prof under the Government.

Shri S. S. More: Do you disagree wit the logic advanced by the Tribunal i that particular judgment?

Shri Biswas: We have not conside ed whether the judgment is correct o not. There it is. We proceeded on thi basis. Suppose a question is raised whe ther a particular Member in the Hous of the People who is a Vice-Chancello is not qualified, then the matter i referred to the President. The Preside refers the matter to the Election Com mission. The Election Commission ma take that view or may not. Whateve that may be, I was just pointing ou why we have included in clause 4(b this provision, "where the power t make any appointment to any suc office or the power to remove any per son therefrom is vested in the Govern ment".

Sir, having said so, I will now poin out that in spite of the fact that tem porary exemptions have been grante to the holders of offices of such statu tory bodies, we have thought it fit t make some exceptions in this Bill. W have thus included the office of Vice-Chancellor under clause 3 for permanent exemption. We have also include in clause 3, some other offices by name namely the Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament, in sub-clause (c), and offices in the National Cadet Corps and the Territorial Army......

Shri S. S. More: May I ask the hon. Minister at this stage whether the Deputy Chief Whip's office is statutory. It may be an office of a party but it cannot be an office in a statutory body. I can understand the exemption for membership of a statutory body.

Shri Biswas: I will just explain why they have been included. Strictly speaking, they are offices of Parliament;

they are not offices of Government.

Shri S. S. More: They are offices of a party.

Shri Biswas: They are offices of a party in Parliament. It so happens, I do not know why, they have been appointed by orders made by the President.

Shri S. S .More: Deputy Chief Whips, are they? Under what section?

Shri Biswas: I do not know.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Are they also government servants appointed by the President?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may reserve all their points. They may note them down and ask them at a later stage.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If it is explained at this stage, it will save a lot of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After he closes, I will allow them to put some questions.

Shri Biswas: What I want to point out is this. It is very necessary that this Bill should be passed today, though I quite appreciate the shortness of time. There may be many matters which require clarification. Possibly, the easiest thing would have been for us to have a Bill enumerating a number of offices and saying that the holders of those offices shall not be considered to be under a disqualification. That would be the simplest way. What was done was this. We tried to find out from the various Ministries, the various committees to which Members of Parliament have been appointed. We got those lists; we have circulated copies of those lists. I do not suggest that this is an exhaustive list. There are lots of statutory bodies. There might be some omissions in it. We went through these lists.

4 P.M.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On a point of information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that I will allow hon. Members to put their questions later on.

Shri Biswas: So far as membership of statutory bodies is concerned, Government consider that the best way of dealing with the position would be to have a provision in the Act under which those bodies are set up. As a matter of fact, in one or two such enactments, there is now a provision as to whether membership of that body will operate as a disqualification for membership of Parliament.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have repeatedly told hon. Members not to interrupt now.

Shri Biswas: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we have stated—

> "If it is found desirable to remove permanently the disqualification attaching to any statutory office, it would be possible to do so by a suitable amendment of the Act under which the office is held."

Our idea is to examine the various Acts under which statutory bodies to which Members of Parliament have been appointed, have been set up, and we shall amend those Acts and insert therein suitable provision as to whether Members of Parliament who have been appointed to such bodies ought to be granted permanent exemption from disqualification or not. At the moment, we are granting a cover up to the 30th April 1954. So, if we accept this Bill today,—that is, no commitment on your part,—everyone is granted this blanket cover upto the 30th April 1954, and in the meantime, we may consider the cases where permanent exemption ought to be granted or withheld. In the other House the question of membership of a foreign delegation was raised. I am free to confess that the case of membership of such delegation had not occurred to us and we had not considered that question. But then, there is a blanket cover, which will cover all such cases for the time being. This is a matter which requires to be considered, and it is only after the discussion in the Council of States on this Bill that it struck me that possibly I should have acted wisely if before bringing this Bill forward, I had a Parliamentary Committee appointed consisting of Members of both Houses. This is a matter concerning Members, as in the case of salary and allowances of Members, for which you had a Parliamentary Committee. In the same way, a Committee might have been a better way of dealing with this matter. But now I would ask you to accept this Bill as it is, Let the blanket cover be given upto the 30th April. In the meantime I shall examine all other cases and, if possible, we shall have a meeting of members of both Houses to consider their suggestions and hammer out a Bill which will be more satisfactory and will deal with the matter in a more effective way. That is my suggestion. There may be many questions and doubts, but if you do not accept this Bill, tomorrow somebody may write to the President that so and so is a member of such and such a body and he is under a disqualification for being a Member of Parliament etc. The President will refer it to the Election Commission and the Commission will examine the question. Thérefore, the much easier thing would be to accept the Bill as it is, without a debate, and as I said, we shall examine the question afresh. If the other procedure had occurred to me, I would certainly have followed it, but as it is, it occurred to me only when the Bill was discussed in the other House. With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Shri S. S. More: May I ask one or two questions, with your permission, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will no doubt note down these questions and then once for all reply to them later.

Shri S. S. More: Under *Explanation* on page 2 under clause 2, you find—

> "in the case of a member of either House of Parliament when that House is sitting, exceed forty rupees per day;"

I feel that this may appear to be discriminatory and as a matter of fact, it is. I am not raising this as a point of law or a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to speak on this Bill also? Why should there be duplication?

Shri S. S. More: I am not going to make a speech again and I do not wish to invite any trouble from the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not at all proper to say so. Who is inviting trouble? I am here to get into trouble. The hon. Member has been a leading lawyer and he should not refuse to understand me correctly. All I said was whether the hon. Member was going to make a speech as well. I only wanted to put the motion to the House so that hon. Members may have the full background and wherever there is a doubt, they may wish to speak.

Shri S. S. More: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that according to his information, the President of India has appointed the Deputy Chief Whips of Parliament. How are they Government servants? Not only Government servants but he said that they are officers of Parliament. How is this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is how the Deputy Chief Whip is an officer of Government, and if he is an officer of Parliament, where is the need for this disqualification.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I wish to know the remuneration that the Deputy Chief Whip is getting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The same thing, he is putting in another form.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The hon. Minister said that the disqualification will be removed by a specific provision in the statute, which makes provision for Members of Parliament to serve on those bodies. Now, I want to know what happens to Members serving in bodies created by notifications of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why it is brought here.

Shri Biswas: I do not quite follow the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is this. Whenever under a statute, hon. Members are appointed as members of particular committees etc., the statute itself in most cases provides for a clause that it shall be considered as a disqualification for membership of legislatures etc. If that is so, what will happen to the Members of Parliament or Legislatures who are appointed in committees with some emoluments by a notification of the Government? Is that provided for here or is there going to be a comprehensive Bill?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): So far as compensatory allowance is concerned, is it the intention of the hon. Minister that only in cases where expenditure is *incurred* that compensatory allowance shall be given? Supposing, a person goes in a friend's car and has incurred no expenditure and yet draws travelling allowance, then, will such a situation be covered under this definition? Whether it is the intention to include the expenses *incurred* or *liable to be incurred*, I want to know.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I find an inconsistency. I am referring to clause 3:

> "Provided that the holder of any such office is not in receipt of or entitled to, any fee or remuneration other than compensatory allowance."

Here, 'fee' has been referred to. If this 'fee' is there, then, there are many Members who are on the Committees and who are receiving at present or have accepted attendance fees. In the rule, it is said that they will be entitled to attendance fee. So, if the 'fee' remains here, then the intention of the Government to remove the disqualification will still exist. So, I would request the hon. Minister to think over it. In this connection, I have given two amendments, one for the definition and another in regard to clause 3.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Gaya West): I want an information from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has circulated to us a list of Bodies and Committees which are sought to be exempted from the operation of this disqualification provision by virtue of this enactment. Is that list exhaustive or is merely illustrative, because in the list, we do not find the mention of the names—The Backward Classes Commission, The Delimitation Commission, The Gosamvardan Council. Such bodies have not been mentioned. I want to find out from him whether Members of these Bodies will also be sought to be exempted from the operation of this Bill.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): It is mentioned in clause 2(b): "Or other member to recoup any expenditure incurred by him......" etc. This is a very vague sentence. For instance, a local Member of a Commission was given Rs. 5/-. The Commission said that out of Rs. 5/- they hardly spent Rs. 2/-, and so, now, Rs. 3 is provided. Now, every Member coming to attend any Committee will have to spend Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, and sometimes he spends more than Rs. 40. Ordinarily, allowance means loss of wages. So, I do not understand the purpose of the word 'recoup'. Is it the intention that the Member should file an account of expenditure in such cases, or, the word is only put here without meaning?

The other point is about the appointment of the Deputy Chief Whip. Suppose a person is appointed as a Deputy Chief Whip. When he is in Parliament, he is a Member of Parliament. His main business is to instruct...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chief Whip is appointed by Government. He is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and he is appointed by Government. The hon. Member's intention seems to be that Government can appoint a Deputy Chief Whip and that both the Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip should be borne on the rolls of the Government—one for this House and the other for the other House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It may be. The Deputy Chief Whip can be given a Government post if there be any idea of making it a paid post. He can also be Minister for Parliamentary Affairs or something like that. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is in the House of the People, and so the Deputy Chief Whip may be a Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the Upper House. But my question is: why should there be a Deputy Chief Whip? There is no necessity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. He wanted some information.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Any request for information will necessarily involve some argument.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I want to know whether the Deputy Chief Whip will get any allowance other than as a Member of the House?

Shri S. M. Ghose (Malda): In clause 3, it is mentioned: "the offices of Chairman and member of a Committee". What about the Member-Secretary of a Committee? Is it covered by this clause or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Biswas: First, with regard to the Deputy Chief Whips. The fact is that an order was issued by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 27th January, 1953, in respect of Shri Amolak Chand, who was appointed Deputy Chief Whip in the Council of States, and of Shri Dev Kant Borooah who was appointed Deputy Chief Whip in the House of the People with effect from 20th August, 1952. The order was made in the name of the President. This gave the Deputy Chief Whips the status of officers of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do they get any allowance other than as Members of Parliament?

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact, it was suggested that when they work outside the session, they should get an allowance, and that has raised this whole question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are they given an allowance even during non-session periods?

Shri Biswas: They should be given. The question was raised in connection with the payment to them of some remuneration for their work during non-session periods. That raised this question.

Now, this is the first time that the matter of paying the Deputy Chief Whips is brought before this House. I canont say, without further enquiring into the matter, whether during this intervening period, they have been allowed to draw any allowance in anticipation.

Shri S. S. More: How many deputies have been appointed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One for this House and the other for the Council of States.

Shri Biswas: It is a party appointment. Personally, I think it would have been much better if those two gentlemen were given some status or designation which would show that they are officers of Government.

An Hon. Member: That can be done by an Act of Parliament.

Shri Biswas: I am not discussing that question. Possibly, that would have been the better way of dealing with the matter.

Then, Sir, the question is: what should be the emoluments of the Deputy Chief Whips. I cannot tell you whether there were any rates fixed, but if this Bill goes through, it will be limited to the ceiling which has been prescribed here.

Shri S. S. More: I would request you to explore all the legalities of the matter, and I would like to know whether the Minister would be pleased to lay on the Table of the House all the orders which have been passed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Biswas: I do not know. It is not under the Ministry of Law.

[Shri Biswas]

Then, Sir, another question was asked. Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava asked whether compensatory allowances must be actually paid in order to be...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That was not my question. My question was: should any expenditure need be incurred necessarily so that a compensatory allowance may be payable. Suppose you pay a person a travelling allowance, and in fact, he does not spend any amount over travelling, would that come under this provision or not? Because, the word used is "incurred by him" and not "expenditure liable to be incurred".

Shri Biswas: The rule is this. If there is some allowance in excess of the prescribed limit attached to the office, it does not matter whether the Member actually draws that allowance or not. There is that allowance which he could draw, if he liked, whether he incurred it actually or not. In the case of travelling allowances, Members draw them at the rate prescribed. Whether they have actually incurred it or not is immaterial. There have been numerous cases where members have not actually drawn the supposed 'profit', but still they have been disqualified, because the office does carry that profit. Whether he actually draws it or not, so long as that allowance is attached to the office, it will make the office an office of profit, provided the allowance exceeds the limit. There is no intention to depart from the general rule.

At this stage may I point this out? We have not tried to dogmatise by saying: this is an office of profit, or this is not an office of profit. If you look at the language of Article 102 you will find who are the persons who are disqualified: a person who holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of a State. Suppose this question is taken to the Supreme Court, it is the Supreme Court which will have to decide whether a particular post is an office of profit under the Government. It is a justiciable matter.

The basis on which we proceed is this. The holder of an office of profit suffers from a disqualification under the Constitution. Parliament is given power to exempt holders of certain offices from such disqualification. Now we say: here are these offices: whether they are offices of profit or not, we do not express an opinion. Even if we do so, that they shall not be held to be disqualifying offices, that will not bind anybody. Therefore we say: whereas doubts have arisen as to whether certain offices are offices of profit under the Government, we exempt them. Even if they are not offices of profit, there is no harm in including them. Even without our mentioning them they would not disqualify. But by way of abundant caution we have included these offices, whether they are really offices of profit or not.

In regard to questions that have been raised as to whether certain offices are offices of profit or not, Government cannot give an answer. In my opening remarks I explained the reason for circulating certain lists. I had actually circularised all the Ministries to let us know which are the offices known to those Ministries to which Members of Parliament had been appointed, so that we could proceed on that basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Minister could have asked Members of both Houses what are the committees or other bodies in which they are appointed.

Shri Biswas: This does not purport to be an exhaustive list. Many committees might have been left out. So I cannot say that merely because a particular committee does not find a place in the list, we do not think that disqualification incurred by being a member of that is or is not removed.

Then Mr. Ghose referred to the question about Secretary. Secretary of course is a member of the Committee. We have not treated secretaries separately. No accounts are to be furnished of the amount drawn as allowance. As a matter of fact we are fixing a ceiling limit, in order to prevent filing of accounts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to declare certain offices of profit not to disqualify their holders for being chosen, as or for being Members of Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of any Part C State, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

There is a motion for reference to Select Committee by Shri Ramaswamy. Is he moving it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I shall move it and give time for the hon. Minister to consider it. I have already given you a copy of my motion with the names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must read out the motion. I am not going to give him my copy. Why can't hon. Members give the motion in advance and keep a copy with them.

An Hon. Member: Is he going to press his motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I am trying to find out.

Shri U. S. Malliah (South Kanara—North): Has the hon. Member obtained the consent of the gentlemen to serve on the Committee?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I presume most of them will not have any objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I won't allow this motion.

Now it is half past four. We have got a Half an Hour discussion at 5.30 and another at 6 o' clock. So, there is one hour for this Bill. As the hon. Minister has said the scope of the Bill is limited. Doubts have been created whether particular offices are offices of profit or not, and it is to remove that that this Bill has been brought. The only point is whether these offices ought to be exempted or not, having regard to the fact that Members of Parliament have to be associated with certain committees. If Parliament wants to deny itself the privilege of sending its members for having a control over these committees, it is for Members to consider.

Shri Sadhan Chandra Gupta (Calcutta South-East): Sir, the hon. the Law Minister has given us a very illuminating discourse from the history of the United Kingdom about the provisions of this Bill. As far as we are concerned we have not been very much illuminated by it, because the history of the United Kingdom is not the history of our country. Now, Sir, we have often copied out blindly, many provisions from Britain, many laws from Britain, without realising that they are not always right. In fact we have more often than not gone wrong. But I can say that as regards this particular clause about disqualification, the clause in the Constitution and the clause in the various Acts providing for disqualification of Members, in this case at least we have been right. Because after all in blindly copying you sometimes go right, you sometimes hit upon a salutary principle, a salutary universal principle which is good for your country as it was good for theirs.

It is on that basis that I wish to deal with the matter I am not concerned with the controversies between King and Parliament or the consciousness of the Parliament of the United Kingdom about its own privileges. What I am concerned with here is what are the principles behind the disqualifying clauses in the Constitution and in the various Acts.

The principle is simple enough. This clause is meant to secure the independence of Members of Parliament, to secure their independence, to secure them from being tampered with by the Government so that they will not be able to perform their functions with integrity. That should be the rule. But there may be exceptions on account of public necessity. For example, there are many committees appointed by

[Shri Sadhan Chandra Gupta]

Government, by statute, upon which Members of Parliament may have to serve, upon which Members of Parliament are pre-eminently fit to serve in order that those committees may discharge their functions in the interests of the public. For these reasons some removal of disqualification has taken place, and it is necessary to remove those disqualifications. But here too we have very great apprehension that such powers may be abused for the purpose of distributing patronage. After all, we get quite a lot of money as Members of Parliament. But it is also a fact that for several months in a year there is no session. And if during those times we have a committee to serve upon, then there is further money coming into our hands. In most cases it is, from the financial point of view, very welcome. So, Sir, it is these things that make patronage. And we are rather apprehensive that such things may be done in order to swell the party ranks, in order to keep the party dissidents from becoming too restive and so forth. That is the thing to be guarded against. And we demand very strongly that in making appointments to committees, appointments should not be indiscriminately made. appointments should not be made with a view to distributing patronage alone. In making appointments of Members of Parliament the sole consideration that should be taken into account is consideration of fitness, considerations of necessity for public service, and not considerations of distribution of patronage. That is as far as committees, commissions, boards and other things are concerned.

But what we cannot understand is the exemption in the case of Vice-Chancellors and the Deputy Chief Whip. Why should we exempt Vice-Chancellors? If Vice-Chancellors are not government servants we need not worry about it. But the fact is that Vice-Chancellors of Universities are appointed by Government and, whoever may pay them, their office is an office of profit. I would be very averse to granting them exemption. In the first place a Vice-Chancellor's post carries a considerable amount of remuneration and the Government would be free to distribute such posts, if it wanted to, in order to get the support of a particular person. A Vice-Chancellor may be a Member of Parliament on the other side or he may be a Member of Parliament on this side of the House. In either case such a provision would be pernicious. If he was a Member of the other side, that is if he was a Member of the government side, then his criticisms might be silenced by the fact that he might lose his job or by the fact that a person might not get a job of Vice-Chancellorship and so forth. If he is a Member of this side of the House, the Opposition might feel blunted by considerations of forfeiting his job or not getting a possible job of Vice-Chancellorship. This thing has to be guarded against. This is pre-eminently dangerous to the integrity of the Member of Parliament. Let us not forget that we cannot assume the integrity of every Vice-Chancellor or every possible aspirant to the Vice-Chancellorship. It carries with it, as I said, a large remuneration, and such remunerations are enough to disturb the integrity in the case of many persons. And in enacting the disqualification clause the Constitution has taken account of that very patent fact.

About Deputy Chief Whips, this provision is even more inscrutable. How do Deputy Chief Whips come in at all? Chief Whips and Deputy Chief Whips are nothing but party officials. In the British Parliament the Chief Whip of the ruling party gets his remuneration not as a Chief Whip but as a Parliamentary Under Secretary. Now, our Chief Whip is a Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and he gets his remuneration as such. But why should the Deputy Chief Whip get his remuneration at all? Why should the Deputy Chief Whip be foisted upon us as a government official? The reason given is that he has been appointed by the President. That is no reason at all. We know that the President is not an autocrat. The President acts upon the advice of the Ministers. When one is said to be appointed by the President, it is only the other word for saying that he has been appointed by the Ministers, that is to say by the Ministers of the party to which he belongs. If the Deputy Chief Whip who is the official of a party cannot do without remuneration, I believe the party in power has ample resources to pay him from out of its own pocket. But why should the official of a party, a person who is required for the purposes of a party, be paid out of the public exchequer, out of funds raised from the people? And then why should he be exempted from disqualification on that account? Sir, we are strongly opposed to that kind of exemption. And there has been no explanation given either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or in the speech of the hon. Minister, apart from the fact that he happens to be appointed by the President. If this is the only explanation, I would suggest that the President might dispense with his services and the Congress party may re-appoint him as Deputy Chief Whip. Therefore, in the case of the Vice Chancellors and the Deputy Chief Whip, we voice our emphatic opposition to the provision and we want it to be deleted.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, I did not intend to make a speech on this particular measure; but the explanation which the hon. Minister has given for seeking exemption for the Deputy Chief Whip has provoked into making a speech.

Sir, if we go to America or if we go to England and look into their past history, and their parliamentary careers, we frequently come across cases where the parties in power often exploit the position which they occupy for strengthening their own machinery. In America, particularly, the spoils system prevails to a large extent. When a Party comes into power, it comes into power along with its rank and file. All important offices are held by party men who play to the tune of the party bosses. The question for our consideration is this. We have often admitted on many an occasion that we are at the elementary stage of our parliamentary democracy. As far as the Constitution is concerned, we are emulating the U.K. But, as far as distribution of patronage is concerned, we are going with America. One leg, as far as the Constitution is concerned, is planted on the U.K. and another leg, crossing the Atlantic, is planted far beyond in America. My submission is that this is not desirable from the long range interest of the party system. I am not speaking from the partisan point of view. I am not here on the last day to throw some brickbats at the party in power. What is going to be the future of this country? Are we going to develop healthy conventions and a healthy party system or not? These are questions which demand serious consideration. As far as article 102 is concerned, the Members of the Constituent Assembly ruled that no person holding an office of profit should be allowed to contest any election. The Representation of the People Act then followed subsequently and there are sections 7 and 8. In certain cases power was given to Parliament to exclude certain persons from coming under that particular category. That does not mean that Parliament can go on adding indefinitely a long list, as long as it can be, so that A, B, C etc., the alphabets exhausted many times, shall come under that exemption clause. Let us look at the spirit of the Constitution. What is the spirit of the Constitution? It is to exclude office-holders subject to few exceptions. In this country, during the long period of imperial domination, many of us have been purchaseable commodity. Whenever a certain thing—some office—is given to us, we are prepared to sacrifice the interests of the country: we are prepared to sacrifice the interests of the electorate. Some of us are a very cheap commodity too. So, it was very wisely said that no person holding an office of profit shall contest an election. My submission is that this parti-

[Shri S. S. More]

cular measure, though not violating the letter of the Constitution, does serious damage to the spirit of the Constitution. The fundamental purpose for which particularly article 102 (2) was framed was to make holding of offices a serious disqualification in the way of an aspirant for legislative offices.

Coming to the Deputy Chief Whip, who appoints him? Is he not a party man? I need not mention names. Some of the Deputy Chief Whips, as I understand now, getting a remuneration from the Parliament possibly, even during the non-session period, are moving about in certain constituencies where elections are to be held. What are they doing? Are they serving the cause of Parliament? Are they on any goodwill mission to the people or the peasantry? Certainly not. They are on a mission for running the elections on behalf of the Congress party, which means that the Congress is utilising public funds to finance and support their own party men who are striving and doing their best, by fair and foul means, to secure a majority in a particular Province.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava *in the Chair*]

This is the most sinister purpose for which public funds can be used. None can voice his protest with more seriousness, with a louder voice. As a matter of fact, the Congress was brought up to its present stature by Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi considered the purity of our morals and purity of our conduct as the fundamental bases on which our political careers, and our public careers should be founded. Here, the Congress is succumbing to human weakness and is trying to use the coffers of the State—particularly when lakhs of people are suffering from famine conditions, from starvation, from unemployment, and have not even one square meal a day.—for financing and oiling its machinery. I submit that I need not make a very long speech to express my disapprobation very seriously. I feel that the hon. Minister shall be well advised, if any sensible advice is to be given to him—I do not expect that sort of sober advice from the Congress rank and file because they are a lump of clay in the hands of a few—to drop the Deputy Chief Whip, not only in the interests of the Congress party, but also in the interests of our democracy. Whether our democracy is going to have either a bad future or a bright future will depend on the way in which we try to operate this democratic apparatus in the initial stages. This particular measure is obnoxious. I would rather say that at least this clause about the Deputy Chief Whip should be taken away.

My hon. friend representing South East Calcutta has already said something about the Vice Chancellors of Universities. I support what he has said. The hon. Minister was very particular to point out the case of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, which was decided by a tribunal. She happened to be the Vice-Chancellor of the Baroda University. She put in a nomination paper. Objection was raised that she was holding an office of profit. The Returning Officer accepted the objection. Then, subsequently, she filed a petition before the tribunal and the Tribunal delivered a well argued judgment. The hon. Minister is now undoing the salutary principle which was laid down by that Tribunal. My submission is this. University Vice-Chancellorship is a full time job. Why should we have persons hobnobbing with things here in Parliament and then in the University? In this country, we have any number of people who could be wholeheartedly and exclusively put in charge of particular duties. If we were suffering from shortage of competent men, then we may say that a person is capable on four fronts and so we are placing him in charge of four things. Then his energies, his store of knowledge will be split up into four bundles and it will be ineffective on every front. Let us therefore select our persons, let us place them exclusively in charge of particular responsibilities. Give them all encouragement, provide them with all the facilities necessary for doing full justice to that particular job in charge of which they have been placed, and then only they can rise to a particular standard of efficiency and competence. But, here there are many persons who are in Parliament, who are on the different Committees, who are on the District Committees. Taluk Committees simultaneously. They do not allow even a membership of a Gram Panchayat to escape from their little fingers. That should not be allowed. These office-hunters are always standing in a queue at the doors of those who have some patronage to distribute. If we can go about, as a matter of fact, and look at the doors of the Ministers, we shall see many such persons, with an artificial smile on their faces, praising and flattering a particular Minister, not because the Minister deserves all that praise, but because he wants something for himself, and this sickening flattery is the price that he is paying for getting that particular office coveted. That should not be allowed.

The purpose of the Constitution, I say the most salutary principle, the spirit of the Constitution, was that all such office-seekers should be suppressed with a rude hand. That was the purpose of the Constitution. The Party in power, after tasting power, is undoing what the Constitution has laid down. I may point out to you in the interests of the Congress Party itself that the question was raised in 1937....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already pointed out that.

Shri S. S. More: One minute, Sir. When the question was raised whether the Congress should accept office or not, Pandit Nehruji as the President of the Congress said: "Well, if we accept office, opportunists, power-seekers will be coming to us; many people will be coming to us for offices. That should not happen". And therefore, he pleaded that we should not accept office. Unfortunately, he has accepted office now and the result which he predicted would follow at that time is following with a vengeance. Honest Congress people who struggled with the Congress, who faced the lathis and bullets of the Britisher have become a minority inside the Congress and those who are out for some office, for a Ministership here and a Ministership there, for a deputyship or membership of a delegation there, these people are becoming the majority inside the Congress. This augurs ill for the good of the country.

Therefore, I say, Sir, that this measure is bound to encourage nepotism, favouritism and corruption all along, everywhere, not only inside the Congress, but even outside, and it ought to be resisted by all persons who have the good of the country at heart. Therefore, Sir, I raise my very feeble voice against this particular measure.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, I also rise here to add my weight to the voices that have been raised against extending this exemption to a very large number of offices. I will confine myself to this office of Deputy Chief Whip that has been included here.

We never knew, I must tell you Mr. Chairman, that these Deputy Whips were being considered as officers of the Parliament. We always thought that they were doing their job as Party representatives but today it was disclosed that the President had given sanction to it, that the appointment had been proposed by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. A very pertinent question was put to the hon. Minister whether, after that appointment, that Deputy Chief Whip had actually been drawing any salary or emoluments so far as inter-session periods are concerned, but no answer has been given. That was very necessary if we were required to vote whether such office should be exempted or not.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

It has been argued that he also has his function as an officer of Parliament and therefore there was some proposal that he should be given emolument. We are told on this side by a friend of ours that actually such a Deputy Chief Whip has already drawn some remuneration for the inter-session period as well, but I am not sure; I cannot vouchsafe for it. Even if he has not drawn, it means that there is a proposal to give him something so that he might act as a Deputy Chief Whip and be free from any disqualification.

I come to the particular Deputy Chief Whip who, to my knowledge, for the last six months has been deputed to go into a particular State,—say PEPSU—there is no harm in disclosing it—and he has spent most of his time there. Now he is being called an expert so far as Congress affairs in that State are concerned. We have no objection to that. He might confine himself to those activities. The Party concerned has every right to depute him for any purpose that they want. But, when he is entrusted with this whole job of finding out means by which the Congress can be brought into power again and he has been spending most of his time there and now he is called an expert on that subject, and when also, I can say, he is to spend most of the time that is coming now in the inter-session period there for the same job of fighting the elections, is it fair that he should be paid some emoluments out of Government treasury and then be exempted saying that this is not an office of profit? Would it be in consonance with the principles and ideals that were laid down in the Constitution which we all value? Would it not be transgressing and transplanting all those principles that we cherished at that time?

It was, of course, as a salutary principle that this provision was inserted in the Constitution in order to maintain the integrity and independence of the Members. As has been remarked, there might be certain offices where we might think that the services of certain Members are indispensable. On the necessity of public service we might have to utilise the services of a few Members here, but the list that is being presented, and as it is enlarged every day, certainly causes fear in our minds that this is wholly to distribute patronage, to give favours. It is only for the purpose of a kind of nepotism and favouritism that this Act is being enacted.

Therefore, so far as that particular office is concerned, I also join with friends of mine who have already raised their voice stating that there is absolutely no justification for including this job as well in the list of offices which are to be exempted from disqualification.

That is all I have to say.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I was amazed to see one or two Members on the opposite side, instead of trying to discuss the merits of the Bill, trying to use this as a handle to attack the Party in power. I particularly refer to Mr. More.

Shri S. S. More: You supplied the handle. (*Interruption*).

Shri N. M. Lingam: I refer to Mr. More.

Shri S. S. More: I represent the Opposition.

Shri N. M. Lingam: You preceded me just now. (*Interruption*). If you hold your soul in patience for a while, I shall explain what I mean.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri N. M. Lingam: This Bill affects almost every Member in this House so vitally that there is more at stake than a superficial examination of the provisions will show.

Before I come to the merits of the Bill itself, I shall try to answer Mr. More. Mr. More has concentrated his wrath against the provision made in the Bill to exempt the office of the

Deputy Chief Whip. The offices of the Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip are common in any democracy. They are necessary functionaries in every democratic set-up. It was unfair, to say the least, on the part of the Member to attack the Deputy Chief Whip now holding office in Parliament.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri N. M. Lingam: Because the Bill does not make an exemption in respect of a particular individual.

An Hon. Member: It refers to him.

Shri N. M. Lingam: It refers. It may be that a particular individual abuses his power. (*Interruption*). Let me argue my point. We are not concerned with X, Y or Z. We are here making a provision in respect of the Deputy Chief Whip. If Parliament agrees that the office of Deputy Chief Whip is necessary, we have to make some provision for them.

Shri S. S. More: Where? In the public Exchequer?

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to interrupt.

5 P.M.

Shri N. M. Lingam: It is within their knowledge that the Deputy Chief Whip busies himself with all manner of odd jobs connected with the work of Parliament. If on any Bill, a select committee is to be set up, it is the business of the Deputy Chief Whip to go about and see that an agreed list of personnel is made available.

Shri K. K. Basu: He has been absent for the last six months.

Shri N. M. Lingam: He has also got to select persons to serve on various other committees, and in fact with so many other activities, not generally known to the public, the Deputy Chief Whip is busy. His functions are very delicate, and always behind the scenes. Possibly, the Members will appreciate his work, if his designation is changed to that of Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It was unfair on their part to open their broadsides against the Deputy Chief Whip. If we accept that democracy is a form of Government for us, we have to provide these functionaries for the working of democracy.

Now I come to the provisions of the Bill. The hon. Minister has explained the main provisions of the Bill and said that this Bill is the outcome of Article 102(1)(a) of the Constitution, which reads:

> "A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—
>
> (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;"

It is this provision that has necessitated the bringing forward of this measure. The most vital question to my mind, for this House to decide is whether Parliament should give exemption from disqualification to holders of certain offices or not, and if it decides to grant exemption, whether the scope of that exemption should be limited or large. If we decide that the scope of the exemption should be as large as possible, I am afraid we will be going against the spirit of the Constitution, because the Constitution lays down that it is very necessary that Members of Parliament should be above influence, even suspected influence, by the executive Government. So, if we are to respect the spirit of the Constitution, we have to see that the Bill before us makes as few exemptions as possible in the offices which Members of Parliament can hold. If that is agreed, we shall now take up the two operative clauses in this Bill, *viz.* clauses 3 and 4.

It may be argued that clause 3 is defective in the sense that it does not categorise the offices which may be

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

permanently exempted from disqualification. But the difficulty arises, because it is impossible to have an exhaustive list of offices which can be exempted from disqualification. Hon. Members will not have any quarrel with clause 3(a), which deals only with membership of committees which are purely of an advisory nature. But in regard to clause 3(b), I do not see eye to eye with the stand taken by the hon. Minister. Clause 3(b) seeks to exempt Vice-Chancellors from the disqualification. When it is held that the provision of the Constitution, with regard to exemption of certain offices from disqualification, is sacrosanct, we have to see that Parliament does not lightly exercise that power in the matter of granting exemptions. It is within the power of the House, as I said a little while ago, to give as wide a margin as possible, and as wide a field as possible, for Members of Parliament to engage themselves in activities other than parliamentary. But we would be acting against the spirit of the Constitution, if we exempt Vice-Chancellors, and protect them from the disqualification clause. The Vice-Chancellors are paid fat salaries, but the more important point is that they do not have the time to attend to their duties as Vice-Chancellors, together with their duties as Members of Parliament. A little while ago, the hon. Minister stated that the university is a statutory body, and since the grants made by Government become part of the funds of the university, it cannot be said that the Vice-Chancellors derive any pecuniary benefit from their office. I think such an interpretation....

Shri Biswas: I did not say that.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The hon. Minister maintains that it could not be said that he was having an office of profit under Government. That is too narrow an interpretation of the provisions of the Act.

Shri Biswas: I said that because that gentleman was drawing his remuneration from funds to which Government might have contributed, it did not follow that he was holding an office under Government. Of course, it was an office of profit. But the question that has been considered in the Bill is whether it was an office of profit under Government. The fact that he was getting his remuneration was not denied, and the fact that he was getting his remuneration from Government funds in a sense,—because Government were contributing to the university's funds—did not also affect him. But he was held to be an officer under Government, because the appointment was one which Government had the right to make or revoke. That is why we have provided in clause 4(b):

> "...where the power to make any appointment to any such office or the power to remove any person therefrom is vested in the Government."

That will make that office a statutory office under Government.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I thank the hon. Minister for his explanation, but I still remain unconvinced of the soundness of the provision exempting Vice-Chancellors from the disqualification provision. Undoubtedly, the Vice-Chancellors are eminent men in their own field, but there are other eminent men in their own respective fields, as for instance, the great engineers, the great scientists, and the great medical men that we have. We do not have functional representation in this Parliament; this Parliament is elected on an entirely different basis. So, if we are to exempt this class of persons, I am afraid, Government will be weakening their case, and the entire basis for this measure will fall to pieces. If it is not considered desirable to exempt Members of Parliament from holding offices in statutory bodies, it is much more undesirable to exempt Vice-Chancellors from being disqualified.

Then, Sir, I come to clause 4. This clause also exempts; it gives a sort of blanket protection to Members holding any office at present, whether it be an office in a statutory body or in an advisory body. Sir, this raises one or two issues. The line between an advisory body and a statutory body is very fine and it is difficult to draw a distinction between the two. The Bill may be passed and certain offices may be held to be purely advisory here. But we do not know how the courts will hold these offices. Where the advisory character of an office will end and the executive character will begin or where the executive character will end and the advisory character will begin is difficult to say.

Sir, there are other provisions which are equally ambiguous. As I raised the point a little while ago, it is not clear if Members serving on bodies created by notifications of Government are exempt or not. There are one or two other points which I shall deal with while moving my amendments. But the principal point is with regard to removal of disqualification attaching to any statutory office in the statute creating these bodies. Sir, there are bodies already created under certain statutes. For instance, there is the Central Tea Board created by the Tea Act. It is not clear whether representation of Parliament in this statutory body is a disqualification or not, because under the Tea Act, Parliament has the right to send two representatives to the Tea Board. But under this Act, membership is a disqualification. So that point has to be clarified.

Sir, I shall deal with the other points while moving the amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The House must realise that it is now about 5-15 P.M. This is a very serious matter. If this Bill is postponed, it might involve disqualification of a very large number of Members of Parliament. So this has to be put through. I would therefore request hon. Members to be very brief, and try to see that the Bill is disposed of today. Now, there are two other matters which are coming before the House. At 5-30 there is a half-an-hour discussion and at 6 there is another half-an-hour discussion. Now, if this Bill is not finished before 5-30, either this Bill has to be postponed or those matters have to be postponed. As between the two, I would rather like that this Bill is not postponed. I therefore request Members to be very brief and try to finish this Bill.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I shall finish in two minutes.

Some Hon. Members: He has finished, Sir.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Sir, on a point of submission, this Bill took two days in the other House to be discussed.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member knows that we are closing this today.

Shri K. K. Basu: We are more wise and so we should take less time.

Shri N. M. Lingam: If that is the sense of the House, it is all right. But I thought there were so many Committees. As the hon. Minister has pointed out, the list that he has given of Committees is not complete....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister also pointed out that he proposed to bring in another comprehensive Bill subsequently after consulting Members of both the Houses. That also ought to be taken into consideration.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Even so, there are so many committees of State Governments in which Members are serving, and this Bill does not give any protection to them. After all, this Bill may protect a few whom the Government may have in view here. But there are hundreds of others. Perhaps all these people may not know what their position is. So nothing will be lost by postponing the consideration of this measure.

Mr. Chairman: This Bill deals with Parliament and the Part C States legislatures.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Sir, according to the provisions of this Bill, and according to the Constitution also,

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

Members of Committees created by State Governments also are subject to disqualification. That is the position. So it is not covered.

Shri Biswas: That is covered by the word 'Government'. In the General Clauses Act 'Government' means both the Central Government and the Government of a State. We have used the word 'Government'. So membership of a Committee appointed by Government means 'appointed by the Central Government or the Government of a State'. So that is included.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Sir, I thought it was desirable to have it considered in detail, but since Government are anxious to push it through, I give my general support to the Bill.

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी (छतरपुर–दतिया–टीकमगढ) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे विधि मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिल सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । उन्होंने जो प्रिवेन्शन, आफ़ डिसक्वालीफिकेशन (पार्लियामेंट ऐन्ड पार्ट सी स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर) बिल पेश किया है उस में उन्होंने सी पार्ट स्टेटों को भी शामिल किया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उन से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सी पार्ट स्टेट के नाते मंत्री महोदय ने विन्ध्य प्रदेश का ख्याल नहीं रखा है । विन्ध्य प्रदेश पहले बी पार्ट स्टेट था, फिर बाद में किसी कारणवश सी पार्ट में आ गया था । विन्ध्य प्रदेश ही ऐसा प्रदेश है जो कई राज्यों से मिला कर बनाया गया है । दूसरे राज्य एक ही तरह के हैं, जैसे दिल्ली है । पहले भी वह अकेला दिल्ली प्रान्त था और आज भी अकेला दिल्ली ही प्रान्त है । अजमेर भी पहले अकेला अजमेर राज्य था और आज भी अकेला अजमेर राज्य है । भूपाल आदि इसी प्रकार से अन्य सी पार्ट में जो रियासतें हैं उनकी स्थिति साफ़ है । लेकिन विन्ध्य प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश कई रियासतों के मिलने से बने हैं । वहां की हालत भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की है । दो दो गांव और चार चार गांव की अधिकारी रियासतें थीं, इन सब राज्यों को विन्ध्य प्रदेश में मिलाया गया है । वहां का हर राज्य का रेवेन्यू क़ानून अलग अलग था, ढंग अलग अलग था । आज भी वहां रेवन्यू कानून कई तरह के ढंग के चलते हैं उसी भांति फैसले किए जाते हैं ।

इसलिए इस बिल में जो आपने वाइस चान्सलर, मेम्बर, सलाहकार कमेटी, आदि जितने प्रकार के आदमी अनर्हता के बचाव के लिए रखे हैं वे बहुत से विन्ध्य प्रदेश में आप को नहीं मिलेंगे । आपको मालूम है कि सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई सलाहकार कमेटी में शामिल होने पर पिछली बार आपके ११ आदमी डिसक्वालीफिकेशन में आ गए थे और आज भी इसलिए कि ज़मीदारों ने उन का साथ दिया और चुनाव में पोलिंग एजेन्ट रहे इसलिए पदस्थ कर दिया गया है यह फैसला उन जजों का है जो ट्रिब्युनल विन्ध्य प्रदेश में नियुक्त हुए थे । इसलिए मैं ने अपना एक संशोधन भी आपकी सेवा में दिया है और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप उसे स्वीकार कर लें तो विन्ध्य प्रदेश की अधिकतर समस्या हल हो जाती है । जो पृष्ठ २ धारा ३ की पंक्ति २९ के अन्त में जोड़ना चाहता हूं वह संशोधन यह है :

> "the offices held by the village officers such as Zamindars, Mukhias or Patels who may be entitled to a certain percentage of compensatory allowance for collecting land revenue or for doing any other work under any law prevalent in the State."

मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप मेरे इस संशोधन को इस बिल में शामिल कर लें । विन्ध्य

प्रदेश में जमींदार ऐसे हैं कि जो दो या तीन रुपया सैंकड़ा अलाउंस पाते हैं और उस दो रुपया से साल में उनको मुश्किल से १५ या २० रुपये की आमदनी या मुनाफा होता है। वह जमींदार सरकारी आदमी माने गए हैं। इस से वहां की परेशानी हर तरह से बढ़ती जाती है और समस्या हल नहीं होती। ३४, ३५ रियासतों के मिलने से वहां का क़ानून भी ३८, ३५ प्रकार का है और उन सब रियासतों के मिलने से विन्ध्य प्रदेश बना है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस को आप अवश्य इस में जोड़ लें। अगर आज आप नहीं इसको मिलाते हो तो कभी न कभी जोड़ना या अन्य भांति का बिल फिर लाना पड़ेगा मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Many Hon. Members . *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: There are so many speakers. A number of them have amendments. I would request such of those as have amendments to speak at the time when amendments are moved. We have had enough of general discussion. I would therefore request hon. Members to be as brief as possible and only speak if they have got particular points to make. Otherwise, we are running against time. Mr. Venkataraman.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): This Bill has been seized by the Opposition to hurl some attack on the party in power. The only point which has to be considered by this House at this stage is, how are we going to reconcile two conflicting principles in democracy. One is the principle of the Members of Parliament and Legislatures not being subject to the influence of Government. The other principle is the association of Members of Parliament and the Legislatures with the function of the administration. We have copied the British system in very many ways. But, in copying, we have not taken into account the difference that exists between the socio-political systems of England and India. Whereas private economy exists in England, we have given to ourselves a sort of Welfare State. And, a welfare State implies the association of the public and representatives of the public with various institutions run by governments. We have taken upon ourselves certain enterprises which, normally, are performed by individuals in private enterprises. Take, for instance, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Provident Fund Act Committees. In all those welfare organisations, it is very necessary that the members who represent the public, who represent as much as at least 7,00,000 of the population, should be associated and it is for that purpose this measure has been brought forward. It is very unfair, therefore, to attack the party in power saying that this has been brought forward only with a view to distribute patronage or to allow patronage to be exercised.

The second point of attack has been the Deputy Chief Whip. Sir, the office of the Deputy Chief Whip, as far as my knowledge goes, is very similar to the office in the United Kingdom of the Parliamentary Under Secretary. If we had called him, instead, as the Parliamentary Secretary or the Parliamentary Under Secretary, merely by nomenclature we would have escaped all the criticism that has been levelled against this office in this House. Are they or are they not performing today certain very important functions with regard to the business of the House? Members know very well that for the last 6 months, how actively the Deputy Chief Whip has been going about getting the consent of all the Opposition parties to the several functions of the House. He has never gone about canvassing support of the party members to party measures. He has done, not only to my knowledge but also to your knowledge—unless you want to be unfair—the work of going and consulting party leaders and group leaders with a view to associate them with the work of the House. Such work is really the work of the House.

[Shri Venkataraman]

and, if you really compare it with the office in England, it is work not of the party but of the House itself. Sir, we have in this instance of the Deputy Chief Whip adopted a language which is different from the office which now exists in other Parliamentary democracies. Therefore, I very strongly submit, Sir, that it is very unfair to have suggested that it is a sort of remuneration given for party work.

The other matter which has agitated the minds of the Opposition is that of the Vice-Chancellor. As the hon. Minister himself has said, we are not deciding now whether the office of the Vice-Chancellor is or is not an office of profit. In fact, the Bill itself in its preamble says,

> "Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether certain offices are offices of profit under the Government;"

this Bill has been brought forward.

I therefore very strongly support this Bill.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill; I do it for two or three reasons; the primary reason is this, the way in which the Government wants to rush through this Bill—which is important and which involves principles of far-reaching importance—bringing it on the last day and then saying that we must get it through.

Mr. Chairman: Some Bill must be brought on the last day.

Shri Raghavachari: But, Sir, an important Bill which does involve some important principles must have been brought earlier. Sir, the hon. Minister says that 60 or 70 people will be disqualified. From the provisions of this Bill, you will see that it shall be deemed to have been passed. So, we are always asked in this House, as in the Vindhya Pradesh Bill as well as in this Bill, to things that happened years or months before being validated.

Sir, these doubts about the capacity of these Members to serve on those Committees must have been in their eyes for many months past and today, all of a sudden, they want us to rush through. What is going to happen to these people? You are going to validate their existence ever since the beginning of this Parliament. Then, why should we rush through the thing under these circumstances?

Sir, the next thing is this. After all the Law Minister says that he is going to bring in another comprehensive Bill because he is not sure whether he has included all the people in this and there are to be included other categories also. Therefore it also shows that this Bill is brought in a hurry and it is haphazard and requires to be reconsidered and re-introduced. Where is the hurry then? You can always do so; you have always the majority and you can validate it from the very beginning and nothing is going to be lost. Therefore, why are you lightly dealing with Parliament and asking it to pass it at the last minute—an important Bill which is expected to restore into office very many people? That is my first point of objection.

The next is the principle involved in it; whether Parliament Members should be exempted from all these disqualifications. Indeed, as somebody put it, is it a matter of privilege for the members of the party to serve or render efficient service for the administration of so many things? In fact, Sir, we have seen that the Constitution no doubt provides that the Parliament, in its wisdom, may exempt certain offices from being considered offices of profit for the purposes of disqualification. Sir, the list that has been given shows that there are about 70 members involved in this Committee or that Committee. I do not wish that almost every member must be put in a Committee whether he comes forward or the Government wants him. But, still there is an unpleasant taste about it. There is a suspicion in the minds of the public that these people are hankering to get into this Committee or that. No doubt, this is by way of election by the House or the House elects them. We know there is a majority in the House. A Member goes to this Minister or that Minister and gets himself nominated and then the question of election is really a farce. Therefore, Sir, there is a principle involved. It is not that every member should be permitted to be a **member of some** Committee and then he must be exempted. Though there is a provision in the Constitution that certain offices may be exempted from being considered as disqualification because of their being offices of profit, still it is a matter which requires to be carefully thought and decided upon. And, it must be really a permanent Act, not tentative or temporary, as the hon. Minister is bringing in. This is not a fair way of treating this Parliament at all. It is a very negligent and irresponsible way of dealing with it. Some thing has come up today; some other thing will come up tomorrow.

Then, Sir, coming to the provisions of the Bill, you will see, Sir, that there is the word 'recoup'. You yourself referred to it, Sir. It means that the man must have spent something and then he would be entitled to recoupment. It cannot have any other interpretation. That is likely to create a lot of embarrassment and inconvenience.

Then, I also wish to refer to another thing. For instance, clause 3, proviso to sub-clause (a).

> "Provided that the holder of any such office is not in receipt of, or entitled to, any fee or remuneration other than compensatory allowance;".

Most of the Members of Parliament are entitled to some remuneration. You cannot say that they are not entitled to any remuneration. Therefore, the provision of exemption that you wish to give is taken away by the language used in this Bill, unless you make some change limiting it to "during that period of service". The words now used are very expansive; they can be applied to every Member, who is entitled to some remuneration. It is not made clear here at all.

The other thing that I wish to submit is, that so far as clause 4 is concerned, some time limit is fixed, that is the 30th April, 1954. I think when the hon. Law Minister intervened he said that the Vice-Chancellor is expected to come under the definition of clause 4(b) because he may be removed from the office to which he has been appointed. If he comes under 4(b), there is no reason to make him come under 3(b) also specifically exempting him. If he comes under 4(b), he will not incur the disqualification upto the 30th April, and if he comes under 3(b), he will be a permanently exempted man. Therefore, you see that one portion of it contradicts the other; this measure has been conceived in haste and prepared for the day and for the moment. They have not given sufficient time for consideration by this House and then they want to rush it through. I therefore oppose the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shastri.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It is already 5-30 P.M., Sir.

Mr. Chairman: We have got to finish this Bill today. I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply after Shri Shastri finishes.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शाहडोल-सिधि) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, सदन के समक्ष जो विधेयक रखा गया है वह वस्तुत: कई दृष्टियों से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस विधेयक की पृष्टभूमि पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तो हम सदन के सम्मुख घटित एक घटना चक्र याद आता है और वह घटना चक्र है विन्ध्य प्रदेश के १२ सदस्यों के डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन का । सम्भवत: इस की छाया लेकर उस की रूप रेखा पर इस विषयक

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

को तैयार किया गया है और सदन के समक्ष लाया गया है । पहली गड़बड़ी तो उस मंत्री मंडल की थी कि जिसने एक ऐसा हास्यास्पद काम किया जिस से एक दो नहीं बारह बारह सदस्य डिस्क्वालिफाई हुए । फिर दूसरी गलती यहां के बहुमत ने इस आधार पर किया कि ऐसे डिस्क्वालिफाइड सदस्यों को जो एक बार मृत से हो चुके थे उन्हें पुनः जीवित किया और यह समस्या महज इस लिये पैदा हुई कि यह तय नहीं हो पाया अब तक कि आखिर आफिस 'आफ प्राफिट' है क्या । 'आफिस आफ 'प्राफिट' या 'लाभ के पद' के इसी चित्र को निश्चित करने के लिये इस विधेयक को लाया गया है ।

मैं पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में यह है कि स्टेंटुटरी बाडी में कारपोरेशन, बोर्ड, कम्पनी, सोसायटी और ऐसी चीजें ली गई हैं । अगर ऐसे कारपोरेशन, बोर्ड या कम्पनी के सदस्य आज तक इस सदन में या किसी पार्ट सी स्टेट की विधान सभा में थे तो क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि वह उचित तरीके से थे या नहीं ? क्योंकि इस विधेयक के आधार पर पूर्ण आशंका है कि वे आफिस आफ प्राफिट होल्ड करते थे । और अगर वे ऐसा करते थे तो इस के माने हैं कि आज तक वे सदन में अवैधानिकता से रहे और इस अवैधानिकता के बावजूद इस विधेयक को इस सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित करने की क्षमता ली गई है । खैर, कुछ भी हो मैं उस पर नहीं जाता, किन्तु इतना कहूंगा कि यह बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न है । पहले तो विधान में यह साफ नहीं है कि वस्तुतः लाभ के पद हैं कौन से । उसमें सिर्फ इतना है कि जो लाभ के पद स्वीकार करे वह डिस्क्वालिफाइड माना जाय ।

अब लाभ के पद निश्चित करने के लिये विधि मंत्री ने इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है । हम जब गम्भीरता से सोचते हैं तो लाभ के पद वस्तुतः बहुत अन्धकार में हैं और इस विधेयक से भी वह साफ नहीं होते । आज तक कितने ही पद ऐसे छिपे हुए हैं कि जिनको स्पष्ट करना होगा कि यह लाभ के पद हैं या नहीं । जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक सदस्य ने बताया कि सात, आठ ऐसेम्बली के मेम्बर्स ऐसे हैं जिनके एलेक्शन को सेट एसाइड किया गया है, इस बिना पर कि वह एजेन्ट, मुखिया वगैरह थे । ट्रिब्यूनल ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि मुखिया भी आफिस आफ प्राफिट होल्ड करते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि मुखिया कोई भी आफिस आफ प्राफिट होल्ड करते हैं, लेकिन चूंकि ट्रिब्यूनल ने जजमेंट दिया है कि मुखिया वगैरह आफिस आफ प्राफिट होल्ड करते हैं उन की एलेक्शन के मामले में योग्यता है और इस लिये उन के एलेक्शन सेट ऐसाइड हों । कहने का आशय यह है कि यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है । इसी तरह चुनाव हुए दो वर्ष हो गये । दो वर्ष के पहले जब रिटर्निंग आफिसर्स के सामने नामिनेशन पेपर्स उपस्थित किये गये तो स्क्रुटनी के दिन यह कठिनाई एक बड़े विचित्र अन्धकार में थी और हम इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निश्चय नहीं कर पा रहे थे । वकील अपनी अपनी तरफ से आर्गूमेन्ट्स कर रहे थे, लेकिन रिटर्निंग आफिसर के मस्तिष्क में यह चीज नहीं आती थी कि आखिर आफिस आफ प्राफिट है क्या और हम किस आधार पर अपना निर्णय दें । ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा अब तक कितने ही एलेक्शन सेट ऐसाइड हुए इसी आधार पर कि लोग आफिस आफ प्राफिट होल्ड करते थे । कहीं पर ऐसे निर्णयों में गलती हुई और कहीं पर सही निर्णय

हुए । इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में यह चीजें तब तक खत्म नहीं होंगी जब तक कि डिटेल में, पूर्ण विवरण के साथ इस चीज को विधेयक के रूप में नहीं लाया जायेगा कि कितने किस्म के पद लाभ के पद माने जा सकते हैं । मैं तो कहूंगा कि अलग अलग प्रान्तों में अलग अलग प्रश्न है । मुखिया लोगों को कौन कह सकता है कि वह लोग आफिस आफ प्राफिट होल्ड करते हैं ? लेकिन पार्ट सी स्टेट्स में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनके एलेक्शन सेट ऐसाइड हुए हैं । इसी तरह और प्रान्तों में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि लाभ के पद स्वीकार करते हैं । इसी तरह प्रान्तों में असेसर होते हैं । बहुत से नामिनेशन पेपर्स इसी ग्राउन्ड पर रिजेक्ट हुए हैं । असेसरों को एक वर्ष के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक दो मर्तबा सेशन जज के यहां जाना पड़ता है और उनको एक रुपया इस के लिये मिलता है । इस पद को भी लाभ का पद माना गया है । तो अब तक लाभ के पदों का निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है । यह इतना गम्भीर प्रश्न है और इस में न जाने केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को अपव्यय के साथ कितनी कठिनाई हुई है क्योंकि आज तक यह तय नहीं हो पाया कि आफ़िस आफ प्राफिट क्या है । इस तरह से कितने ही नामिनेशन पेपर्स रिजेक्ट हो चुके हैं और कितने ही एलेक्शन सेट ऐसाइड हुए । फलतः वहां पर फिर एलेक्शन हो, फिर लोग आयें और केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी रुपया खर्च हो और प्रान्तीय सरकार का भी रुपया खर्च हो ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक को इतना पूर्ण बनाया जाय कि किसी प्रकार के सन्देह का स्थान न रहे कि आफिस आफ प्राफिट क्या है और क्या नहीं है । अगर इस शंका और उलझन से रहित विधेयक बनाने का कोई रास्ता न हो तो मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि बेहतर होता कि एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनाई जाती और उसमें ऐसे चार छः पार्लियामट के सदस्य होते जो कि न्याय विधान को अच्छी तरह समझते हों, और कुछ प्रान्तों के लोगों से भी सुझाव लिये जाते और उनको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया जाता । इस ढंग से एक सुन्दर विधेयक तैयार किया जाता ताकि हम निशंक हो जाते और आफ़िस आफ प्राफिट का किसी को खतरा नहीं रहता । मुझ से पहले मेरे अतिरिक्त और भी वक्ताओं ने इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं ।

चीफ व्हिप के बारे में कहा गया कि चीफ व्हिप वस्तुतः एक पार्टी का आर्गेनाइजर होता है । वह पार्टियों का नियंत्रण करता है जिसमें कि उसकी पार्टी का मेम्बर अपनी पार्टी के ही साथ रहे, किसी दूसरी पार्टी को वोट न दे, विरोधी पार्टी को वोट न दे । इस तरह से चीफ व्हिप महज एक पार्टी का आर्गेनाइजर है और वही पार्टी को नियंत्रण में रखता है । पार्टी को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये सरकार से उसको रुपया दिया जाय यह, जैसा कि और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, बिल्कुल गलत तरीका होगा । अगर चीफ व्हिप को किसी तरह सरकार की ओर से रुपया देने की बात तय हुई तो यह उचित नहीं होगा ।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Biswas: Sir, I shall not take up much of the time of the House. So far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, there has been practically no challenge to it. My hon. friend, Mr. Sadhan Chandra Gupta, has raised the question that this might tamper with the loyalty of Members of Parliament, because all these offices of profit are likely to be distributed to Members of Parliament by way of

[Shri **Biswas**]

patronage. Let me assure my hon. friend that quite a large number of Members of Parliament have been associated by Government with committees or corporations of the description referred to in the Bill. I challenge any hon. Member to point out a single instance in which this has been done from the point of view of distributing patronage. It is only with a view to associate the Members with these national undertakings, national services, that this has been done. A suggestion was made that this Bill will be utilized by Government only as a means of seducing Members of Parliament. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Therefore, Sir, the question is one of utilizing the best talents in the cause of the country. If there are Members of Parliament whose services, in the interests of the country, could be utilized in these committees, why should not that be done, so long as that does not mean offering them a reward or a bribe to buy their allegiance to Government? So, it is a question of balancing an independent Parliament with the Executive. That is all. That is the main reason why the Constitution itself reserves to Parliament the power to grant the exemptions. There need not be any fear that this Bill will be misused or that this power has been misused in the past.

Then, Sir, specific objections have been taken in respect of two categories of officers who have been specifically referred to in the Bill. The first is the Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament. They have come in for a good deal of criticism. The Deputy Chief Whips are Government officers. They have been appointed by the Chief Whip. There is no desire to conceal the fact that they are Government officers. As has been pointed out by one hon. Member, suppose they had been given some other name, say, that of Parliamentary Secretary or Parliamentary Under Secretaries, well, they would have escaped disqualification by reason of the Act of 1950. There is no desire to keep back anything. It has been done openly. I was not aware, when the question was put to me whether these Deputy Chief Whips were not actually drawing any allowances as Deputy Chief Whips. I have since ascertained the fact, and the fact is that they have not drawn anything so far. If the Bill is passed, if Parliament so desires, then, of course, the question of paying allowances and the quantum of such allowances will arise. In fact, when they were first appointed, the question naturally arose whether they should have to be paid anything. But then no payment was made. No payment was claimed by them either. Nothing of the kind. Now that this Bill was drafted and brought before the House, opportunity was taken to include their cases, because they are officers of Government just like Parliamentary Secretaries, who were granted exemption under the Act of 1950. But in fairness, I think I ought to make it clear that they have not claimed and they have not been paid any allowance so far.

Then, about the Vice-Chancellors. The argument proceeded on the basis as if the Members of Parliament who have been appointed Vice-Chancellors were seekers after those jobs, and they were anxious to remain both as Vice-Chancellors and as Members of Parliament, neglecting the duties of either office. Sir, as a matter of fact, the number of Vice-Chancellors who might also be Members of Parliament is not likely to be very large.

Shri K. K. Basu: Then, why have it?

Shri Biswas: There is no objection. As a matter of fact, no great principle will be violated. As it is, out of about 750 Members, if you appoint two or three persons Vice-Chancellors, you will not be infringing any principle, however sound, to such an extent that you should shudder about it. It is not like appointing 90 Members of Parliament to 90 different offices and then saying that they should continue to be Members of Parliament all the same.

If two or three Members of Parliament hold offices of Vice-Chancellors, how will all principles vanish? Nothing of the kind. Therefore, I must say—I am not mentioning names—and the hon. Members may know the names, that there are not more than four of them, one in this House and three in the other House. But I may tell you that it is quite a reasonable objection that as Vice-Chancellors do whole-time jobs in the Universities, they can find little time to attend to their duties in Parliament. As a matter of fact, they are so busy that we very seldom find them in this House or in the other House.

An Hon. Member: Then, why should they be allowed?

Shri Biswas: I say that they are appointed Vice-Chancellors for various reasons. That men of such eminence in the academic sphere, in the scientific sphere, are also Members of Parliament is, so to say, doing honour to Parliament itself. It is not so much of honour to them in their own spheres of work as to Parliament.

Shri K. K. Basu: There is no question of such an honour. Even the honour of the President is next only to Parliament.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Sir, a point of order. I think the hon. Minister has insulted this House by saying that....

Mr. Chairman: It is not a point of order. I have heard him. This is not the way of interrupting the discussion.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I have not been able to complete my sentence.

Mr. Chairman: I have heard the Member and I have understood him. It is no point of order.

Shri Biswas: I am very sorry. No one should think that I had insulted the House. Nothing of the kind. I am expressing my opinion and I have to say that I am entitled to hold my opinion as the hon. Members are entitled to hold theirs. Is it anything by way of insult that I said? Why should I insult? They are all my friends. Sir, if you allow such men to be Vice-Chancellors and Members of Parliament, you are only doing an honour to Parliament. So, I say that the objections raised have not much substance in them. I do not think I need say anything more.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill to declare certain offices of profit not to disqualify their holders for being chosen, as or for being members of Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of any Part C State, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.— (*Definitions*)

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

In page 1, line 12, after "conveyance allowance" insert a comma and "attendance fee".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 1, line 12, after "conveyance allowance" insert a comma and "attendance fee".

Shri Biswas: I do not think it is necessary. The only allowances that are dealt with in the Bill are travelling allowances, conveyance allowances and so on. The question of 'fee' does not arise at all. If there is a fee attached to it, we are not going to fix a ceiling as regards the fee. Only as regards allowances, we are fixing a ceiling. We are not fixing a ceiling for 'salaries' also. If it is 'fee' or 'salary', that will be a disqualification.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to clause 2,....

Mr. Chairman: He must have done it earlier. Now is not the time. I

[Mr. Chairman]

will put the question.

The question is:

In page 1, line 12, after "conveyance allowance" insert a comma and "attendance fee".

The motion was negatived.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

In page 2, line 4, after "per day" insert "or such other sums as may be determined by the Parliament".

The object of my amendment is to avoid the necessity of changing this amount every now and then: today it is Rs. 40, tomorrow it may be Rs. 35.

Shri Biswas: My hon. friend presumes that Parliament may allow a higher fee?

Shri K. K. Basu: Higher or lower.

Shri Biswas: The words used here "not exceeding Rs. 40", with the result that if you make it Rs. 35 it is permissible.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 4, after "per day" insert "or such other sums as may be determined by the Parliament".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (*Removal and prevention of disqualification for membership of Parliament*).

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

In page 2, line 22, omit "fee or".

In this connection I must say that I am not satisfied with the explanation of the hon. Minister for Law to my previous amendment. I hope that he would at least accept this amendment. The hon. Minister perhaps knows that there are so many committees where Parliament Members are sent. For example in the Local Advisory Committees for Railways fees used to be paid. I was a member of one of those Committees. There are similar other committees where the rule says that Members will be paid fees and not allowance. To remove the disqualification that may be caused to such members, I suggest that my amendment may be accepted.

Shri Biswas: Sir, if fee is not covered by daily attendance, I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment for the inclusion of fee in this clause.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 22, omit "fee or".

The motion was negatived.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

In page 2,

(i) omit line 24;

(ii) in lines 25 and 26, for "(c)" and "(d)" substitute "(b)" and "(c)".

Sir, I move for the omission of the clause regarding the Vice-Chancellor. In spite of the valiant defence of the hon. the Law Minister, I do not see any reason for their inclusion. I do hold, Sir, that Vice-Chancellorships are wholetime appointments. I know that in the Calcutta University till recently Vice-Chancellorship was a part-time appointment. But realising the importance of the post it has recently been made a wholetime appointment.

The example of one of our colleagues was given. Without meaning any disrespect to him, I should ask whether he has been able to pay undivided attention to his duty as a Member of Parliament. If seven hundred and fifty people could be found who can devote their undivided attention to this House, I don't find any reason why we should make an exception in the case of three or four persons. It is a question of principle, not of individuals. Whether they are honoured or we are honoured, it does not matter. If they are so particular of serving the people, let them resign their Vice-Chancellorships and do so, through Membership of Parliament.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not like to take much of the time of the House, but I feel very strongly about sub-clause (b) of clause 3, and so do several Members of this House—that we should exempt the office of Vice-Chancellor of Universities from disqualification. I feel, Sir, that no Vice-Chancellor who is a wholetimer in the University can render justice to his duties as Member of Parliament. I really resent the expression used by the hon. the Law Minister that we are honouring ourselves by having these Vice-Chancellors among us. I do not want to enter into a discussion. But I feel that a member who comes as a result of the verdict of the people does more honour than a Vice-Chancellor. I oppose this clause and I feel that the office of Vice-Chancellor should not be given any exemption.

Shri Biswas: I have nothing to say, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2,

(i) omit line 24;

(ii) in lines 25 and 26, for "(c)" and "(d)" substitute "(b)" and "(c)".

The motion was negatived.

6 P.M.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

In page 2, after line 25, add:

> "Provided that they are not entitled to any allowance other than those granted to other members save and except the eligibility to earn compensatory allowance for a week before the session begins."

Regarding the Deputy Chief Whip many arguments have already been put forward by this side and have been tried to be answered by the hon. Minister of Law. But I feel that the Deputy Chief Whips as yet are only meant for the running of the party in power. Therefore, if they want to make Deputy Chief Whips officers and want them to be exempted from the disqualification, I do not see why they should get any allowance other than compensatory allowance for a few days before the session begins, to help the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Chief Whip of the party.

As a matter of fact when I tabled the amendment I had no idea that the Deputy Chief Whip has been appointed by an order of the President. Some of the friends have said that the Deputy Chief Whips are actually drawing pay. Now it has been denied. I apprehended some such move on the part of Government. They want to put forward this particular provision. I know Mr. Borooah very well and I do not accuse him. It may be that he is busy otherwise. But I want to put a straight question. What service has he given to this House during this session? Possibly he has been able to attend it on three or four days in the six week session. Certainly he may be helpful to the party. Naturally, he owes allegiance to the party and he must serve it. But if the State pays him it is the duty of Parliament to know what service he renders. We have a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Due to his efficiency and guidance we are, at the fag end of the session, getting through this very important legislation which we are enacting under the Constitution, and in this manner we are in the first Parliament under the new Constitution discharging the responsibilities and duties cast upon us by our electorate. We want to have two Deputy Chief Whips to keep 375 Members in order. You know, Sir, on many days it is difficult to keep quorum after 5-30. If the party in power cannot keep fifty Members, they will possibly have to increase the number of Ministers to get the quorum. You, Sir, have been in the chair for a number of days and you know that even after the bell goes on Members were not there.

It is a very dangerous move on the part of the Government that the Deputy Chief Whips should be exem-

[Shri K. K. Basu]

pted from the disqualification and that they should be considered as having been appointed by the Government and not by the party in power. Let them have twenty Whips and Deputy Whips to represent every State. But why should the exchequer have to pay?

Therefore my suggestion is let them come, if necessary, two or three days before the session begins to help the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I see no reason why they should get any other allowance.

This is a very dangerous clause that the Government has put forward and has the potential of striking at democratic functioning. Therefore I urge upon the Government either to drop the whole clause or at least accept my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, after line 25, add:

"Provided that they are not entitled to any allowance other than those granted to other members save and except the eligibility to earn compensatory allowance for a week before the session begins."

Does the hon. Minister wish to say anything?

Shri Biswas: I have nothing to say. There is no fear that a blow is going to be struck against democracy.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, after line 25, add:

"Provided that they are not entitled to any allowance other than those granted to other members save and except the eligibility to earn compensatory allowance for a week before the session begins."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move:

In page 2, after line 29, add:

"(e) the offices held by officers in any Home Guards Organisation set up under any law passed by any State Legislature."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, after line 29, add:

"(e) the offices held by officers in any Home Guards Organisation set up under any law passed by any State Legislature."

Shri Dabhi: May I say a few words, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should have said before. All right, he may speak.

Shri Dabhi: We know, Sir, that in various States Home Guards organisations have been set up under laws passed by the various State Legislatures. We see under sub-clause (d) of clause 3 of the present Bill, the offices held by officers in the National Cadet Corps and in the Territorial Army are exempted from the operation of article 102 (1) (a) of the Constitution. When these officers are exempted, I do not see any reason why the officers of the Home Guards Organisations should not also be exempted from the operation of the article. I hope the Government will accept this amendment.

Shri Biswas: This organisation is a statutory body set up by a State law. We have given a blanket cover in respect of all statutory bodies up to 30th April 1954, whether set up by the Central Government or by the State Governments. Meanwhile this amendment is not necessary. We propose to examine the case of all statutory bodies including those set up by the States. We shall make the necessary provision if they are not covered already. We cannot single out one State organisation. It will be considered on merits subsequently.

Shri Dabhi: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Chairman: Shri N. M. Lingam not in the House; Shri R. S. Tiwari, not moved; Shri Vallatharas, not in the House; Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, not in the House; Shri B. D. Shastri.

Shri B. D. Shastri: I am not moving.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Hemraj, not moved. Now, I shall put the clause to the House.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Biswas: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): I would like to know, Sir, whether we are having both the discussions today?

Mr. Chairman: We shall have one discussion: the problems connected with Defence Establishments in India.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What happens to the other, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: The other may go to the next session; I do not know what the rules are.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If it goes to the next session, when fixing the date for this discussion, the office may be asked to consult me.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether it will be taken up in the next session.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is precisely the point which I wanted to submit. This discussion was given notice of on the 1st.

Mr. Chairman: This question need not be asked at this stage. If the rules so provide, it will go to the next session.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The only point is whether I should again give notice or I am precluded from giving notice. I do not know.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must know the rules.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is no rule in the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Chairman: You can find out from the office.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I tried to find out. Unfortunately, there is no rule in the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Chairman: If there are no rules, then, the practice in the House will be followed. We are now going to have a half an hour discussion on the subject "Problems connected with Defence Establishments in India".

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising this discussion—a very important discussion—at the time of our departure to our homes. I am raising this at this time so that Members of this House may carry these defence problems in their minds and ponder over them. I am raising this discussion when our good neighbour Pakistan and our great friend America are very shortly embarking upon a honeymoon of military wedlock. So the problem has achieved a great import.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Now, Sir, I content myself to place only a very important observation before the House. Because there is no time and

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

I cannot explain them, but only I place the bundle of facts before this House and leave the matter of inference to the hon. Members.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Why not send the bundle to me also?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am prepared to send the bundles. I have got so many bundles about your affairs.

Shri Tyagi: Please send them all. I will unload it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But is your waste paper basket empty?

An Hon. Member: They will be examined.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: In the last war the strength of employees (civilian) working in defence establishments was near about six lakhs of people, but after the close of the war, the number was brought down to nearly 2,64,000. This drastic retrenchment could have been avoided at that time if the Government had adopted certain measures. Still the Government resorted to retrenchment.

Now, we are having 20 ordnance factories in the land. They have been distributed all over the country. I do not want to name them, but I want to point out that these factories have got large potential manufacturing capacity to produce an enormous variety of goods. Sir, I may also point out to the hon. Minister which factories can produce which type of goods so that he may be benefited from such information.

The Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, can produce leather, textile and wooden materials including small machine parts. The Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, can produce readymade garments for Army and civilian personnel. The Small Arms Factory, Kanpur, and the Rifle Factory, Shahjahanpur, can manufacture rifles, sten guns, bren guns and so on. But these factories have not been put to use to produce these things and thereby we have got surplus manufacturing capacity, and Government has not taken sufficient steps. Only now, they are attempting to produce certain civilian goods and while doing so they are saying, at the same time, that the cost of production is very high and consequently not possible to compete with the goods of private industries. Sir, it is a very fictitious argument. I say fictitious because the Government has not taken into consideration certain important things while saying so. They have not taken the civilian defence employees into their confidence. On the other hand there is lot of victimisation, harassment and all sorts of things. Secondly, they are playing into the hands of private capitalists. I may say, in this connection, that the prototype factory at Ambernath was for some time producing grinding machines and such other things, but it was later stopped because Kirloskars went on a deputation to the Defence Minister and said: "If such goods are produced in ordnance factories, we have to stop our production." An excuse was somehow found. They said that the cost of production in this factory was very high, and so they were going to stop production.

Shri Tyagi: I do not remember him having approached me.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There are four Defence Ministers. I do not know whom he approached.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Perhaps none.

Mr. Chairman: Since the hon. Member does not specify the name of the Minister, it may be taken that he did not approach any one.

Shri Tyagi: We may take it none.

Mr. Chairman: When he does not know the name, how can he specify the name?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, the cost of production will not be high, if they take to manufacturing these things on a mass scale. But they are not doing it; they are only experimenting upon things, and that is why the cost of production is higher. If only they take into their confidence the defence employees, and investigate the matter further, they will find that the cost of production will not be higher.

There is one other very important point that I would like to say in this connection. That is, in the Railways, there is only a very limited number of officers as compared with the number of employees. I can give the figures as well. There are 2,240 officers, while the total number of employees is 9,80,000. As against this, in the Defence Department, the total number of employees is 2,64,000, while the number of officers 2,100.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): Do you mean Ordnance Factories?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am talking of the civilian defence employees, whose number runs to 2,64,000, while the number of officers runs to 2,100. As compared with the Railways, why should there be this huge number of officers in the Defence Department? The Army's Standing Establishment Committee seems to have reported to Government that retrenchment is necessary among the civilian defence employees, but they have not suggested any retrenchment of officers. Why should there be this discrimination? Why have not Government looked into this matter? It is high time that these officers are retrenched, while there should not be any retrenchment of civilian employees.

The retrenchment of civilian employees can be stopped by taking certain measures, one of which is the proper assessment of workload in both Ordnance Factories and Ordnance Depots. That has not been done so far. Recently there is a committee appointed by Government, headed by Sardar Baldev Singh, the former Defence Minister. I would like to remind the House that when he was the Defence Minister, when he was asked a question whether it was possible to produce civilian goods, he replied it is impracticable to produce civilian goods in Ordnance Factories and Depots. The same man who had an aversion for producing civilian goods in these factories, is now chairman of the committee appointed by Government. It is really very bad on the part of Government to have selected that man. He is a very undesirable selection.

Shri Tyagi: He said so, because the then policy of the Government was not to produce these things. Therefore he had to say so.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Now he has no other job.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes he has no other job now, and he has not changed his view either, and yet you are putting him on this committee.

Another problem connected with this is that of foreigners who are entrenching themselves strongly in the defence factories. I can give you a number of instances to show this. 9 out of the 20 Ordnance Factories are controlled by Britishers, who have the interests of their own country at heart, and take care to protect foreign trade interests. For instance, in the three Ordnance Factories in Bengal, *i.e.* the Rifle, Metal and Steel Factory, and the Gun and Shell Factories, the management is in the hands of Messrs. Walton, Gillot and Cook. The Ordnance Factory at Muradnagar is managed by Mr. Jenkins, that at Ambernath by Mr. Wilks, that at Dehra Dun by Mr. Howarth, that at Kanpur by Mr. Miller, the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee by Mr. Browten and the H. S. Factory, Kanpur by Mr. Hephurn. Besides these, Swiss experts are working in the Ordnance Factories at Khamaria and Ambernath. These men are working on contract system and on a salary more than that of any Indian officer. These so-called technical experts are not working to speed

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

up production but to enjoy life in India.

Sir, there are other officers whom I want to refer to. There are some British officers who have already retired from India. They have gone to Pakistan. They are giving all secret information to the Pakistan Government. I want to refer to one particular matter. Let the Minister contradict it if he has good ground. There is a case of Mr. Saksena. He made a report that a secret file regarding the production of some weapon has been missing in the office. It had been passed on to the Pakistan Government. When he brought it to the notice of the concerned authorities, they did not even give him a hearing and the whole matter was hushed up. The file is lying in Pakistan today. Who is responsible for this? Sir, Mr. Cook who is a British officer had transferred this file to Pakistan and the file is lying in the Pakistan Secretariat. Let them look into this matter.

There are other instances. There is one Mr. Midmore who has retired from our service. Now he has taken employment in Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 13 minutes. He may have 2 more minutes.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: 3 minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes. The hon. Minister has to reply.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, I am referring to some other officers. They are holding important positions in our land. The Deputy Director of the Ordnance organisation in India, Mr. Huddard, is a British officer. There is another British officer called Mackanna. He is an Under-Secretary of the Defence Ministry and he, on behalf of the Defence Ministry, passes final orders even without consulting Mahavir Tyagi. Tyagi is a very honourable man, but unfortunately, Sir, he is not consulted and so his honour is of no avoid.

Then, Sir, there are no troubles in Pakistan ordnance factories and ordnance installations, whereas there is a lot of trouble here. Why? Because of reactionary British officers. Sir, my next point is that nepotism and corruption are the corner-stones of these defence installations. There is a lot of waste and crores of rupees worth of goods have been wasted either on account of corruption or on account of not preserving the goods. Why they have not preserved the goods properly? Because there is no sufficient men. Many goods are exposed to the ravages of nature, and they are not properly utilised for the manufacture of other goods. Why retrench and at the same time run short of personnel?

Sir, there is one Mr. Framji. He was in the Irrigation department. Now, he is the Director General of Ordnance Factories. He is unqualified. Why have you put him as the Director General? Then, there is another instance. The Director General of the Survey of India, Mr. Wilson, is employed here. His brother Wilson is employed in Pakistan, and this Wilson is often passing on information to his brother in Pakistan. Mr. Tyagi has not investigated this matter.

Lastly, Sir, before I close, I say there are various cases of victimisation. Employees have been unnecessarily victimised. I quote the instance of Mr. Krishnamoorthi in Madras. Then I quote the instance of Mr. Chatterjee. Mr. Chatterjee appeared before the Public Accounts Committee. He said that there should be a lot of improvement. He also said that there was a lot of corruption in the military stores. He pointed out that the corruption was to the tune of a lakh of rupees. Then what was the result? He was transferred from the factory....

Dr. M. M. Das: As an ex-member of the Public Accounts Committee, I can say that that is absolutely wrong and false.

Mr. Chairman: I have not understood what is the objection.

Dr. M. M. Das: I am an ex-Member of the Public Accounts Committee which examined the Defence department, and I do not remember any such thing.

Shri M. S. Gurnpadaswamy: If the hon. Member will sit with me, I will show him all the letters.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has already taken 18 minutes. Now very little time is left.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am closing in one minute, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: It has been closed. There is no question of closing. There is hardly 15 minutes for the Minister to reply.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not want to take more time.

Mr. Chairman: What is the use of the discussion if time is not given to the Minister to reply? I call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, may I ask a question, because Members are allowed to ask questions?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member did not give his name. There are only two names here, but those Members are not present. As a special case, I can allow him if he finishes the question in one minute and does not make a speech.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Certainly not, Sir. May I know, Sir, whether the Chief Officers of the Ordnance Depots, especially the Engineers are properly qualified and may I also know whether for example Maj.-General Williams or Brig. Piggott has any University degree?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, it has not been the usual practice in this House to name officers and to level charges against them, when they cannot be present here to defend themselves. It is rather unfortunate that we have deviated from our established practice this evening and the hon. Member has named one officer after another. Without bringing any specific charges, he has made vague allegations, even sweeping generalisations about these officers including the Director General of Ordnance Factories, the Deputy Director General and the Superintendents who control this vital industry. Sir, I regret this very much and do not propose to give any reply to the vague charges made by the hon. Member. (*Interruption.*) I can only say, Sir, that these officers have done their work honourably in the Defence Organisation; they have carried out their duties conscientiously, loyally and honestly and with integrity and efficiency. (*Interruption*). Nothing that has been said by the hon. Member in regard to these particular officers has any foundation; his charges are baseless.

Sir, the hon. Member has raised some other points. First of all he has pointed out that there are several Ordnance Factories whose potentialities for manufacturing civilian goods can be exploited. I admit, Sir, that in about half of the factories, there does exist some surplus capacity which can be utilised for the production of civilian goods. The factories which can produce such goods are being switched over to establish production of new items as far as possible. In many of the Ordnance factories, there are special purpose machines which can be utilised only for the manufacture of specific types of articles for the Armed Forces. But, such surplus capacity as exists today and is capable of being utilised for other purposes is being gradually used for the manufacture of civilian goods. Every effort has been made in the past year to secure more orders from the Ministry of Railways, from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, from other Ministries of the Government of India and from the civil trade. I can only inform the hon. Member—though I think this is nothing new as it has been repeated on so many occasions—that during the year 1953-54, we have secured orders worth rupees 1,12,00,000 for the manufacture of goods not required by the Armed Forces. These orders have been secured from the Ministry of Railways and other Ministries and

[Shri Satish Chandra]

from the trade, as against rupees 66,00,000 worth of such supplies made during the year 1952-53. So, we have been able this year to secure almost double the quantity of orders as compared to last year. The year is still not out and three more months lie before us. We had actually executed orders worth about 63 lakhs of rupees by September, 1953. I have not got the figures for October, November and December with me. The House will appreciate that there has already been a substantial improvement in the direction suggested by the hon. Member.

Last year, we were faced with the question of retrenching about 4,000 workers from our ordnance factories. It is only by securing these extra orders that we have been able to absorb 2,800 workers so far in productive employment. The remaining 1,200 or 1,300 workers have not been discharged; they have been retained by us and every effort is being made to get more orders. For the hon. Member's information, I may repeat that workers from ordnance factories have not been retrenched. He is labouring under a misapprehension when he connects the retrenchment of labour in the depots with the ordnance factories.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I said that retrenchment was resorted to in the ordnance depots and I also said that the ordnance factories can be expanded.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am just now confining myself to the ordnance factories. I repeat, as I have done before, that there has been no retrenchment in the ordnance factories. Only 53 workers were discharged from a depot which a factory had taken over from the Iron and Steel Controller at Belur. Except those 53 unskilled workers in an outlying depot, there has been no retrenchment in the ordnance factories nor is it contemplated in the near future. We are as anxious as the hon. Member to keep our skilled workers engaged in gainful and productive employment, so that they preserve their skill which can be utilised in an emergency to switch over from civilian goods to the manufacture of goods required by the Armed Forces. So, it is in the interest of national defence not to retrench surplus skilled workers as far as possible and we are fully conscious of that fact.

As regards the ordnance depots, there had been a large accumulation of stores during the second world war when huge quantities were imported from abroad. These depots are only storehouses and do not manufacture any goods. These stores are kept partly in the sheds and lie partly in the open and deteriorate owing to lack of accommodation. Now, as these surplus goods are being consumed year by year, or are being declared to Disposals because they will not be required in future, the labour naturally becomes surplus. If my hon. friend suggests some method of employing these unskilled workers who have no work to do and who cannot be employed in the ordnance factories where skilled men are required, he....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: He can employ them in engineering works for construction and keep away the contractors.

Shri Tyagi: The unemployment problem will still remain. He first intervened saying that he wanted them to be employed in ordnance factories.

Mr. Chairman: You now wanted him to suggest something for the unskilled labour and he did so.

Shri Satish Chandra: I was saying Sir, that the unskilled labour cannot be employed with advantage in our ordnance factories, where skilled labour is required. About 2,000 regular personnel and over a thousand casual workers were discharged from ordnance depots. Casual workers are employed for specific jobs. Such as re-examination of goods etc., and for a particular period only. Such workers are recruited on daily wages. They are generally discharged after the specified period, say of 6 months. Of course, I said, about 2,000 and odd regular temporary employees have been discharged—I do not remember the exact number and I am saying this from memory—from our ordnance depots, because they could not be usefully employed on any other work. Every effort is, however, made to provide them with alternative employment wherever possible in the Defence installations on a zonal system. If there is a surplus in one establishment, and deficiency in another, the surplus and the deficiency are adjusted and the workers shifted from one installation to another. I can assure the House that we are not absolutely callous in discharging them. I have been looking into these matters personally myself, and I have taken every care to see that no worker is discharged on any fictitious grounds. It however becomes inevitable with the decreasing work-load.

Sir, the hon. Member has said something about another hon. Member—an ex-Cabinet Minister—when the latter is not present in the House. Had he been here he could have given a suitable reply as he is quite capable of defending himself. But I am sorry that some remarks should have been made about him in his absence. I may only add that the Members of the Committee to be presided over by Sardar Baldev Singh, will be the persons connected with production, engineering and important industries. They will be fully competent to deal with the problems on which their advice is proposed to be sought.

Sir, the hon. Member has also remarked in a vague manner that the preservation of stores is not done satisfactorily and that there is no properly trained personnel for the job. It is quite easy to make a sweeping remark. I can hardly give any reply till there is more time at my disposal or the hon. Member expresses himself more specifically about the facts he has in his mind. Sir, he has given some comparative figures about the ratio of workers and officers in the railways and in our defence establishments. I cannot vouchsafe for the correctness of the figures off-hand. The ordnance factories have about 70,000 workers. Large number of workers are employed in the depots, in the M.E.S. and in Technical Development Establishments. The nature of work differs considerably from establishment to establishment. The workers have to do different types of work varying with their skill and aptitude. The figures given by the hon. Member are not comparable. Greater skill is required in the ordnance factories, and the number of officers is also bound to be greater. As far as the officers in the depots are concerned, majority of them are army officers Apart from some civilian officers who have been employed on account of the shortage of army officers, the depots are managed mainly by army officers. These officers may lead our troops in the battle fields. The hon. Member presumably has counted all these officers. I may however add that some retrenchment of the civilian officers has also taken place.

Mr. Chairman: The time for discussion is over. If the hon. Minister has got any more figures to quote, he may circulate a statement to the Members. I would suggest to him that he need not take note of all the allegations mentioned. At the time the hon. Member was making an allegation, I thought he was asking a question about qualifications of officers. It is not the practice in this House to make attacks against persons in their absence and without proper notice being given. The hon. Minister need not have replied to that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): May I submit that the remarks should be expunged?

Shri Tyagi: The allegations may be expunged from the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman: They need not have been made in this House. It is not the usual practice in this House. If the hon. Minister had objected to it then, I would never have allowed the names to be referred to by the hon.

[Mr. Chairman]

Member. I thought that the hon. Member was speaking about the qualification, etc.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:—

> "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Salt Cess Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1953, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill."

The House then adjourned sine die.